The Sydney Morning Herald.

No. 5589.—VOL. XXXVII. MONDAY, APRIL 7, 1856. PRICE SIXPENCE.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW STEAM FERRY TO BALMAIN. — The NAUTILUS (the first of the three iron boats intended for the above ferry), will continue to ply from the Grafton Wharf, adjoining Flour Company's and Cuthbert's to Crook's Wharf, Balmain. First boat from Sydney at ½ to 6 a.m.; last ditto, 10 p.m.

WATERVIEW DRY DOCK FERRY, BALMAIN.—The hours from the Dock and half-hours from the Parramatta steamers Wharf, calling at Looke's Wharf.

STEAM TO BALMAIN, from the Gas Company's Wharf every ten minutes.

PARRAMATTA STEAMERS.—The EMU, PELICAN and BLACK SWAN steamers ply three times DAILY; leaving Sydney at 9 a.m., and at 1 and 4·15 p.m.; starting from Parramatta at 8 and 11 a.m., and 4·30 p.m., calling at
Hunter's Hill, by Lane Cove
Gladesville Pier, Tarban Creek, and at
Ryde, Kissing Point.
On SUNDAY, from Sydney at 9 a.m., returning at 4 p.m.
Notwithstanding the reduced rate of passage money, no extra charge is made for conveyance by omnibus to and from each steamer. Phœnix Wharf.

STEAM TO MANLY BEACH.—TO-MORROW, from the Phœnix Wharf, at the usual hours.
Phœnix Wharf.

STEAM TO WOLLONGONG.—The ILLAWARRA, TO-MORROW (Tuesday), and every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 9 a.m., returning on the alternate days. Return Tickets 20s.
Phœnix Wharf, April 7th, 1856.

STEAM TO KIAMA.—The Kiama S. N. Co.'s steamer KIAMA leaves the Victoria Wharf, foot of Erskine-street, for Kiama, every TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENING, at 10 o'clock; and leaves Kiama for Sydney every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 1 o'clock p.m.
Fares—Cabin, 15s.; steerage, 10s.
All freights must be paid in Sydney.

STEAM TO CLARENCE RIVER.—The GRAFTON, 310 tons, 100 horse power, Captain WISEMAN, to and from the Clarence every fortnight, will leave Sydney on WEDNESDAY next, the 9th instant, and Grafton on the 16th.
Freight payable on delivery, to Messrs. WEST and ROLFE, new Grafton Steam Wharf, Kent-street North. KIRCHNER and CO., agents. 1, Wynyard-street, 1st, April, 1856.
Shippers will oblige by having their goods down the day before the vessel's sailing, or not later than 2 p.m. on the same day, after which they will run the risk of being shut out.

STEAM to MANNING RIVER. — The steamer, GIPSY, ALEXANDER MARTIN, commander, will leave for the above port on MONDAY, April 7th at 8 p.m. All freights payable in Sydney.
WEST and ROLFE.
Grafton Wharf, Kent-street.

HUNTER RIVER NEW STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—NOTICE.—The public are informed that on and after the 1st April, 1856, the Company's Steamers will start from the Sydney Wharf, for Morpeth, at 11 o'clock instead of 10, as heretofore. TILMOUTH F. DYE, manager.

STEAM to the HUNTER.—The powerful mail steamship WILLIAMS, for MORPETH, THIS EVENING, at 11 o'clock.
TILMOUTH F. DYE, manager.
H. R. N. S. N. Company's Wharf, foot of Market-street. April 7th, 1856.

AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—Notice to Passengers for the Hunter.—The A. S. N. Co.'s Hunter River Line of Steamers will leave Sydney, from and after this date, every evening (Sundays excepted), at 11 o'clock, instead of at 10, as formerly. JAMES PATERSON, Manager.
A.S.N. Co.'s Wharf, 1st April, 1856.

STEAM TO THE HUNTER.—Still further reduction of fares by the A. S. N. Company's Hunter River Steamers. Passengers conveyed to Maitland, per omnibus, free of additional charge.

	Saloon.	Fore cabin.
Maitland	9s.	5s. 0d.
Morpeth...	8s.	4s. 0d.
Newcastle	7s.	3s. 6d.

The COLLAROY, W. MULHALL, commander, THIS EVENING, at 11 o'clock.
JAMES PATERSON, manager.
A. S. N. Company's Wharf, 7th April, 1856.

STEAM TO CLARENCE TOWN, WILLIAMS RIVER, direct.—The TAMAR, CHATFIELD, commander, THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock.
JAMES PATERSON, manager.
A.S.N. Co.'s Wharf, 7th April, 1856.

STEAM TO MORETON BAY AND IPSWICH.—The YARRA YARRA, W. BELL, commander, will be despatched as above on WEDNESDAY EVENING, 9th instant, at 8 o'clock.
JAMES PATERSON, manager.
A.S.N. Co.'s Wharf, 7th April, 1856.

STEAM TO WIDE BAY.—The WARATAH, J. J. WARNER, commander, for the above port on TUESDAY next, the 8th instant, at 8 p.m.
JAMES PATERSON, manager.
A.S.N. Co.'s Wharf, 7th April, 1856.

CHEAP FARES and FREIGHTS TO MELBOURNE, by the celebrated steamship TELEGRAPH (G. GILMORE, commander), unrivalled for speed, superiority of accommodation, and comfort to passengers, landing them at Melbourne invariably on the second day.

Saloon	£5 5 0	Including provisions,
Fore cabin	2 10 0	tax, and fees.
Freight	1 10 0 per ton.	

It is intended to dispatch the TELEGRAPH as above, on THURSDAY next, at 3 p.m.
JAMES PATERSON, manager.
A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, 7th April, 1856.
The TELEGRAPH affords the most superior accommodation for horses, which, from the extreme steadiness of her motion, are always landed in perfect order.

STEAM TO MELBOURNE, from Campbell's Wharf.—The powerful clipper paddle steamship LONDON, 750 tons, 450 horse power, W. WATTS, commander, having resumed her position on the line, will be despatched punctually as early as possible each trip after arrival, of which due notice will be given.

Saloon passages	£5 5 0	Including provi-
Intermediate ditto	2 10 0	sions, fees and tax.
Freight	1 10 0	

Passengers and cargo are immediately on arrival forwarded to Melbourne by the railway free of any additional charge.
This noble steamship has unrivalled accommodation. Passengers will find the cabin and table replete with every comfort. Shippers may rely on civility and attention.
For freight or passage apply to J. C. and G. DIBBS, Port Phillip Packet Office, 177, George-street; or to E. M. SAYERS, Campbell's Wharf.

STEAM TO MELBOURNE.—From Campbell's Wharf, on THURSDAY next.—Punctually at 3 p.m.—Passengers and goods forwarded by rail, free of additional charge. The powerful clipper paddle-boat, LONDON, 750 tons, 450 horse-power, W. WATTS, commander, will be despatched as above. Passengers are respectfully invited to inspect the comfortable accommodation.
For freight or passage apply to J. C. and G. DIBBS, Port Phillip Packet Office, 177, George-street; or to E. M. SAYERS, Campbell's Wharf.
Shippers are reminded that horses are taken under cover.

STEAM TO NEW ZEALAND.—The Sydney and Auckland Royal Mail steamship WILLIAM DENNY, ROBERT MAILLER, commander (under contract with the Provincial Government of the province of Auckland to carry the mail monthly), is intended to leave Sydney for Auckland about the 15th of April. The exact day of sailing, however, will be given upon her arrival, as it is purposed to put the William Denny into dock this time, if circumstances will admit of it.
For freight or passage apply to WILLIAM LOCHHEAD, 49, King-street, Commercial Wharf.

STEAM to HOBART TOWN.—The T. S. N. Company's steamship TASMANIA will leave the Patent Slip Wharf on or about 16th April.
WILLIS, MERRY, and CO.

WOLLONGONG.—The ELIZABETH COHEN, from Maitland Wharf, Sussex-st., 5 o'clock, TUESDAY.

ONLY VESSEL for MORETON BAY.—The well-known trader RAVEN, Captain BROWN, now loading at the Flour Company's Wharf, will be despatched in a few days.
Apply on board; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., 199, George-street.

FOR WIDE BAY and PORT CURTIS.—The fine first-class brig TRITON, COOPER, master, will sail for the above ports in a few days.
For freight or passage, apply on board; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Packet Office, 199, George-street.

FOR MELBOURNE direct.—For Passengers only.—The regular trader ELIZABETH, H. NOON, master, having superior accommodation, will sail positively on TUESDAY, 8th instant.
Apply to MOLISON and BLACK, 18, Macquarie-place.

WANDERER, for MELBOURNE, clears at the Customs THIS DAY. Shippers are requested to pass their entries and send in bills of lading for signature by NOON.
HENRY CLARKE, Victoria Wharf; LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., 199, George-street.—5th April, 1856.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR MELBOURNE WHARF direct.—The A1 barque EMMA, 191 tons, WILLIAMSON, master, is fast filling up. CRAWLEY and SMITH, George-street, or MORRIS and CO., Albion Wharf, foot of Market-street.

FOR MELBOURNE WHARF.—The clipper schooner BRILLIANT, JOHN WILSON, master, having all her dead weight shipped, can take a few tons of light freight to fill up, if sent down early.
Apply on board, at the Flour Company's Wharf; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., 199, George-street.

FOR MELBOURNE.—The fine brigantine MACCLESFIELD, 115 tons, W. JARVIS, commander, is now loading at Russell's (late Kellick's) Wharf, and will have immediate despatch.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodation for passengers, apply to the Captain on board; or to BUYERS and LEARMONTH, 4, Charlotte-place.

FOR GEELONG.—The favourite trader MARGARET having more than half her cargo engaged, will be dispatched six days after arrival, and is now hourly expected.
WATSON and BIRD, Exchange-corner.

FOR GEELONG direct.—The regular trader SARACEN, FERGUSON, master, is now fast loading, at Russell's Wharf, and having a considerable portion of her cargo engaged will sail about 5th instant.
For freight or passage apply to MOLISON and BLACK 18, Macquarie-place.

FOR PORT COOPER direct.—The Aberdeen-built clipper schooner COILA, Captain EDINGTON, will positively sail on THURSDAY next, and has room only for about 20 tons light freight.
For freight or passage apply to Mr. FAIRHURST, Oransfield's Iron Store, New Pitt-street; or, LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., 199, George-street.

FOR PORT COOPER direct.—The first-class clipper brig PRIMA DONNA, ALEXANDER SPROULE, master, will sail as above on the 10th instant.
For freight or passage apply to the master, on board; or to R. T. FORD, Bridge-street.

FOR NELSON, PORT COOPER, and OTAGO.—The fine first-class clipper schooner MARMORA, MOFFAT, master, is now loading at the Flour Company's Wharf, and will be despatched in a few days.
For freight or passage apply on board; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., 199, George-street.

FOR NEW PLYMOUTH, and NELSON.—The fine new schooner TARANAKI, 90 tons register, HENRY CLOUSTON, master, is now receiving cargo at the Flour Company's Wharf, and will meet with quick despatch.
For freight or passage, apply to BUYERS and LEARMONTH, Charlotte-place.

FOR NEW CALEDONIA direct.—The ship SYDNEY, 523 tons register, will be despatched for the above destination on the 10th April, should sufficient inducement offer.
For freight or passage apply to Messrs. MONTEFIORE, GRAHAM, and CO., or to J. DHANIS and CO.

POUR NOUVELLE CALEDONIE.—Le brick Français la MARIA partira positivement pour Port de France Samedi ou LUNDI prochain le courant. Il offre le seule occasion aux Français désireux de répondre à l'offre faire par le gouvernement par l'intermédiaire de Mr. Le Consul de France à Sydney.
S'adresser à Messrs. VIAL, D'ARAM, MILLIERE, and CO., Wynyard-street.

FOR NEW CALEDONIA direct.—The fine A1 French brig MARIA, Captain A. ASHMORE, will sail positively for Port de France, SATURDAY or MONDAY NEXT, the 7th instant; has nearly all her cargo on board, and has room for some cabin and steerage passengers.
Apply to the Captain on board (Russell's Wharf), or to the owners, VIAL, D'ARAM, MILLIERE, and CO., Wynyard-street.

FOR MANILA direct.—For Passengers, Specie, or Light Freight.—The splendid A1 Hamburg clipper WM. OSWALD, 600 tons, F. RABE, commander, under charter to sail for the above port on SATURDAY, April 12th, is open to take a small quantity of light freight from Manila to Sydney.
HAEGE and PRELL, Circular Quay.

TO SHIPPERS FOR THE JULY SALES.—For London.—The splendid new A1 Aberdeen clipper ship CATHERINE ADAMSON, 885 tons register, GEORGE STUART, commander. This vessel, now on her first voyage, made the passage out in 71 days from land to land, and in order to ensure reaching London in time for the July sales, she is fixed to sail positively on the 15th April. Is now receiving wool at Messrs. Campbell and Co.'s Wharf, the Circular Quay shed, and at Marsden and Co.'s shed in Windmill-street. Two side poop cabins disengaged.
Apply to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., No. 1, Margaret-street.

FOR LONDON.—To succeed the CATHERINE ADAMSON.—The fine A1 13 years' ship MOOLTAN, 505 tons register, RODGERS, commander, is now loading at Towns' Wharf, and having a considerable portion of her cargo engaged, will have quick despatch. Has a full poop, with comfortable cabins.
Apply to R. TOWNS and CO., or to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.
This ship will take a few intermediate passengers.

FOR LONDON—The JOSHUA, 806 tons register, J. FOWLER, commander, is now a full ship, and will positively proceed to sea on WEDNESDAY afternoon. Passengers must be on board on Wednesday morning, and pay the balance of their passage money immediately, or their berths will be re-let. Shippers are requested to send in their bills of lading for signature, and passentries immediately to enable the ship to clear at the Customs.
L. and S. SPYER and CO., agents, Wynyard-square.

FOR LONDON. — The frigate-built ship KENT, Blackwall Line, GEORGE COLEMAN, Esq., commander, will sail from Melbourne in May. Has a few cabins disengaged.
For passage immediate application is necessary in Melbourne, to Messrs. W. P. WHITE and CO., Wharf; or here to JAMES MALCOLM and CO., 182, George-street.

FOR LONDON.—The fine A1 ship DAVID M'IVER, 850 tons register, commanded by Captain R. BAILLIE, is now fixed to proceed to the above port direct, and will be quickly despatched. She is well known in this trade as a superior vessel and for regularity in making quick passages.
Cargo can be received at once at the Circular Quay, and for rate of freight apply to BRIERLEY, DEAN, and CO., 76, Sussex-street.

FOR FREIGHT or CHARTER, the new clipper ship CÆSAR GODEFFROY, Captain STORTENBECKER. Apply to KIRCHNER and CO.

FOR SALE, the Schooner NORNA, registered 45 tons, is coppered and copper-fastened, substantially and faithfully built, and fitted in every respect. For particulars apply to LANE and CO., 27, Lower George-street.

SHIP JOSHUA for LONDON.—All accounts against this vessel must be rendered in duplicate at the office of the undersigned, on or before TUESDAY at noon, or they will not be recognised.
L. and S. SPYER and CO., Wynyard-square.

WANTED to CHARTER, a Vessel between 40 and 50 tons, to go to sea at a moment's notice. Apply to W. NIXON and CO., H. R. N. S. N. Co.'s Wharf.

WANTED TO PURCHASE, a Vessel of 80 to 100 tons. Letters addressed to Box 152, Post Office.

NOTICE TO MERCHANTS and SHIPOWNERS.—Proprietors of the Patent Slip, Sussex-street, will take Ships on their Slip from this date at a reduction of fifty per cent. on former rates.

MAGNIFICENT Fine Gold JEWELLERY, set with brilliants, emeralds, sapphires, and other precious stones, for SALE by private contract, by the undersigned. EDWARD SALAMON. March 28th, 1856.

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAILS!!!—Important News! Arrival of three English mails—LLOYD's and other English newspapers, containing a complete summary of English news up to the latest dates. CHARLES T. SANDON, 171, George-street, next EMPIRE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAILS!!—Just received, a small case of Coloured Prints, consisting of the most interesting exciting scenes of the war. CHARLES T. SANDON, 171, George-street.

SPRING VANS for REMOVALS.—Cash charge for pianofortes, furniture, &c., five shillings per hour; or by contract if preferred. H. R. HURFORD, pianoforte selecter, valuer, tuner, &c., 76, Castlereagh-street, near King-street.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—Expiration of Lease.—COOK and COMPANY most respectfully announce that the lease of their premises being about to expire, they have determined upon clearing out the whole of their extensive stock of British and Foreign

Silks	French Merinos	Haberdashery
Shawls	Coburgs	Hosiery
Mantles	Dresses	Paris Gloves
Velvets	Bonnets	Ribbons
Furs	Real Laces	Embroideries,

Household and family linens, sheetings, blankets, &c., &c., amounting to about £20,000, and relinquishing the present business. Waterloo-place, New Buildings, 216, George-street.

BRICKS! BRICKS!! Old Bricks will be purchased. Address F. TIMMINS, coal proprietor, [illegible]

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.—THIS EVENING, the Grand Operatic Spectacle of AZAEL the PRODIGAL SON, was played in London upwards of 200 nights with the greatest success.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.—THIS EVENING, by particular desire, the interesting and instructive Drama of the BOTTLE.

PRINCE OF WALES THEATRE, Open every evening.—On WEDNESDAY next, will be a Grand Promenade and Ball.

FAREWELL PERFORMANCES. — Madame Anna Bishop being unable to obtain the use of either Theatres is most reluctantly compelled to abandon her intention of giving operatic performances, and begs to announce a Grand Concert, on THURSDAY EVENING next, April 10th, 1856, at the Concert Hall, Royal Hotel.

MALCOM'S AMPHITHEATRE, MONDAY EVENING, will be opened with an entire new company of equestrian performers, and the celebrated American clown, De Vere. JOHN MALCOM, manager.

EVENING SCHOOL, for those engaged during the day, at Mr. CANE'S School, Stanley-st. Hyde Park.

DANCING.—The cheapest Amusement in Sydney, at the Albert Casino, Castlereagh-street, admission one shilling only. The German band will play the most fashionable dances every Evening. DINTE, Proprietor.

FASHIONABLE DANCING and Calisthenic Exercises, with elastic chest expanders, taught by Mr. J. CLARK, at his Rooms, Elizabeth-street North. Class days, Tuesdays and Fridays, from four in the afternoon till six, and from seven to nine o'clock in the evening. Private lessons given to ladies and gentlemen wishing privacy and expedition, with the great advantage of practising with his son and daughter. Private families and schools attended as usual. Fees paid in advance.

MR. J. CLARK'S Dress Quadrille Assembly will take place at his Rooms, Elizabeth-street North, THIS EVENING.

CREMORNE.—Should the weather prove fine, the Grand Gala announced for THIS EVENING, will undoubtedly take place. The delicate and costly nature of Mr. Scott's pyrotechny for the "Siege of Sebastopol," requires, for its fair representation, weather neither wet or boisterous. The steamers are as advertised appointed to run from the Circular Quay at 10, 11, 12 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9 o'clock. From the Bethel Wharf, Erskine-street, at 2 and 6 o'clock. From the steam pier, Woolloomooloo Bay, at 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, and 9 o'clock. Fares, to and fro, including admission to the Grounds, two shillings; Children, one shilling. The dancing to the strains of a first-class band, will commence at half-past six. Vocal and instrumental Concert at half-past seven. Siege of Sebastopol at eight o'clock. Dancing again at nine o'clock.
Vivat Regina.—The proprietors respectfully request the support of the Sydney public, the charges being extremely moderate, and the entertainments offered being at once exhilirating, pleasurable, innocent, and healthful.

BENEVOLENT SOCIETY OF BLUES.—Members are requested to attend the General Half-yearly Meeting of this society, to be holden at 7.30 p.m., on THURSDAY Evening, the 17th instant, at the Australasian Freemasons' Hotel, York-street, Sydney.
JOHN L. HORSEY, Hon. Secretary.
5th April, 1856.

VICTORIA VOLUNTEER FIRE COMPANY.—The Members will assemble at the Engine Station, Pitt-street, at half-past 8 o'clock THIS MORNING, and practice at the usual ground near the Toll-bar, Parramatta-street, with the Insurance Company's large engine now stationed at the Prince of Wales Theatre, and also with the one stationed at the Victoria Theatre.
The Directors of the Insurance Companies are respectfully invited to attend.
WILLIAM THOMPSON, secretary.

COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY OF SYDNEY.—Notice is hereby given that a special General Meeting of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at the Banking House, on FRIDAY, the 18th April, at 12 o'clock noon, to elect a Director in the room of John Walker, Esq., resigned.
Proprietors offering themselves for office of Director, are required, by the 54th clause of the deed of settlement, to leave notice at the Bank that they are candidates, fourteen days prior to the day of election.
JOHN TAYLOR, Manager.
Sydney, 28th March, 1856.

COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY of SYDNEY.—In conformity with the foregoing advertisement, Thomas Barker, Esq., and R. M. Robey, Esq., have given the requisite notices, that they are candidates for election on the 18th instant, to fill the vacancy at the Board of this Bank.
JOHN TAYLOR, manager.
Sydney, 3rd April, 1856.

UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY.— In addition to the lecture given daily from 8 to 9 a.m., the readers in French and German will open classes from 3 to 4 p.m. French on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays; German on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays. H. KENNEDY, Registrar.

FANCY BAZAAR.—A SALE of FANCY GOODS.—The proceeds to be appropriated to the liquidation of the debt on the new Congregational Church, Balmain, will be held in Balmain, on the 22nd and the 23rd April. Contributions are solicited, and will be thankfully received by the following ladies:—Mrs. Ford, Mrs. Gordon, Mrs. Hunt, Mrs. Lloyd, Mrs. Mansfield, Mrs. Stenhouse, Mrs. Taylor, Mrs. Wellbank.

DEUTSCHE VORLESUNGEN ueber Nordische Mythologie. FORTSETZUNG am Dinstage, d. 8th April, 8 Uhr, im locale des Deutschen Club. Wegen Einfuehrungskarten wolle man sich an den Unterzeichnesen wenden. Ergebenst, Dr. HERMANN Horn.

SOUTH RIDING COUNTY OF CUMBERLAND.—Mr. RUSSELL will meet the electors resident at Cook's River, Gannon's Forest, and its vicinity, on MONDAY next, April 7th, at 7 p.m., at Mr. Flood's, Currency Lass.

SOUTH RIDING COUNTY OF CUMBERLAND.—Mr. RUSSELL will meet the electors residing at Homebush and its vicinity on TUESDAY next, 8th April, at 7 p.m. at Mr. Cutts', Homebush Inn.

THE CAMPAIGN in the CRIMEA: An Historical Sketch. By George Brackenburg, late Secretary at Kadikoi, to the honorary agents of the Crimean Army Fund. Illustrated by forty plates, from drawings taken on the spot, by W. Simpson. Published by Longman and Co., London. Apply to GILFILLAN and CO., 18, Macquarie-place.

THOMAS BATTHRAM, from near Peterborough, went to the Emigration Depot, Maitland, about two months ago. JAMES BATTHRAM, Post Office, Parramatta.

EXCAVATORS' FRIENDLY SOCIETY.—At a meeting of the Members of the Australian Independent Excavators' Friendly Society, called by public advertisement, and held at the Freemasons' Arms, George-street South, Sydney, on Saturday, the 5th day of April, 1856.

PRESENT:

Messrs. John Weal	Messrs. David Prince
" Daniel Show, sec.	" John Allen
" T. Bendy, treasurer.	" T. Field
" Charles Furbank	" Charles Doggett
" William Pendall	" John Doggett
" William Doggett	" Charles Marcram
Thomas Marcram.	

Mr. Weal was unanimously called to the chair.
The Chairman opened the business of the meeting, by explaining the objects for which it was called, viz., to give Mr. Bendy an opportunity, before his departure for England, to relinquish, at his own request, the office so long honourably filled by him as treasurer of the Society, and to receive from him a statement of his accounts with the Society, in as far as regarded any transactions which concerned the interest of the body by whom he was selected. He therefore called upon Mr. Bendy to address the meeting.
Mr. Bendy then addressed the meeting; and, after thanking those present for their punctuality in attending to the advertisement which had been published in the newspapers, submitted to them a statement of his receipts, expenditure, and intromissions with the funds of the Society up to the date of the meeting; stating that as his departure for England was near at hand, he had much pleasure in resigning his charge to the Society.
The meeting expressed satisfaction with the accounts submitted to them; and, after thanking Mr. Bendy for his services—unanimously selected Mr. Thomas Field to be Mr. Bendy's successor as the Society's treasurer, and Mr. Field having accepted the office, his appointment was forthwith confirmed. The balance in Mr. Bendy's hands, amounting to £48 10s. 3d., being immediately transferred by him to Mr. Field, on the Society's account.
JOHN WEAL, Chairman.

LOST from Camperdown on SATURDAY NIGHT, one Bay Cart Horse, near 17 hands high, branded RK off shoulder, and collar marked, 6 years off. Any person bringing the same to Mr. ROBERT MORROW, publican, Camperdown, will receive £2 reward; or if stolen, £5 reward on conviction of the party.

LOST, a small black curly Dog, with white breast. The finder will be rewarded by bringing it to S. FULLER, blind-maker, 169, Pitt-street.

LOST, on the 21st January last, from a dray, between Margaret-street and Miller's Point, a Parcel containing Patent Steel Battens for two bedsteads. The drayman being held responsible for the same, will reward the finder when bringing them back again to the Storekeeper of Commercial Buildings, Queen's-place.

SOUTH RIDING OF THE COUNTY OF CUMBERLAND.—Notice—A poll having been demanded, the said poll will take place at the undermentioned places on WEDNESDAY, the 9th instant, at 9 o'clock a.m., and terminate at 4 o'clock p.m., of the same day.
Sydney—Court-house, Darlinghurst
Parramatta—Court-house
Penrith—Court-house
Liverpool—Court-house
Campbelltown—Court-house
Burwood—A Booth, near entrance to Burwood House
Camden—Court-house
Cabramatta—A Booth
Cook's River—A Booth
Appin—A Room opposite Railway Inn
Waverley—A Room at Atkins' Tea Gardens
Newtown—A Room
Greendale—A Store.
J. F. DOWNES, Returning Officer.
Parramatta, 7th April, 1856.

ELECTION for the NORTH RIDING of CUMBERLAND.—I hereby give notice that I will officially declare the state of the poll for the above, from the hustings at Parramatta, at 12 o'clock, on WEDNESDAY next, the 9th day of April.
A. C. M'DOUGALL, returning officer.
Parramatta, April 4th, 1856.

CAMPBELLTOWN.—A Meeting of the friends and supporters of W. Mr. REDMAN, will be held at Mr. M. Callaghan's, Forbes' Hotel, on MONDAY EVENING next, at half-past seven o'clock, to take into consideration such matters as may seem fit, so as to secure his return at the forthcoming election for the Cumberland Boroughs. All Mr. Redman's friends are respectfully requested to attend. Campbelltown, April 4th, 1856.
P. S.—No grog will be given to any person, so as to influence his vote, as all Mr. Redman's supporters are so independent that they are determined to pay for all the grog they may be inclined to drink at his meetings.

TO THE LIBERAL ELECTORS of the South Riding of Cumberland.—At a public meeting of the electors of the South Riding of Cumberland, held at the Exchange Hotel in Sydney, it was unanimously resolved that Elias Carpenter Weekes, Esq., should be brought forward as a candidate on behalf of the liberal interest, and the liberal electors throughout the different polling districts should be appealed to, by advertisement, to form Committees to secure the return of the aforesaid gentleman.
Liberal electors of the South Riding, remember the election of Robert Lowe for Sydney, and Charles Cowper for Cumberland. Be up and doing, and gain a glorious triumph, by returning Mr. Weekes at the head of the poll on the day of election.
C. G. REID, Hon. Sec.
All communications to be addressed to the Central Committee Rooms, Emu Inn, George and Bathurst streets.

WEEKES FOR THE SOUTH RIDING OF CUMBERLAND.—The Central Committee for securing the Election of E. C. Weekes, Esq., beg to congratulate the electors of the South Riding of Cumberland upon the noble commencement that has been made at the nomination of candidates at Parramatta, on Saturday last, of your almost unanimous show of hands in favour of Mr. Weekes. You have shown that you do not require canvassing or humble solicitation to induce you to support the RIGHT MAN, the man of progress, who has always been identified with the people's rights. Be up and doing, and exert yourselves in the present important crisis of the country's history, and prove to the whole colony that you are alive to distinguish between the genuine and the counterfeit. Be true to yourselves, your children, and your country, and rally round Mr. Weekes on the day of election, on Wednesday next, 9th instant, and place him in the proud position of one of the successful candidates for the South Riding of Cumberland.
C. G. REID, Hon. Secretary.

WEEKES FOR THE SOUTH RIDING.—A Special Meeting of the Central Committee will be held THIS MORNING, at 10 o'clock a.m., at their Rooms, Emu Inn, George and Bathurst streets, for the consideration of important business, in connection with the election on WEDNESDAY next, the 9th instant, when a large attendance of the friends and supporters of Mr. WEEKES is earnestly requested. C. G. REID, honorary secretary.
April 7.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE for securing the Return of Mr. WEEKES for the SOUTH RIDING OF CUMBERLAND.

Charles Cowper	William Peisley
Edward Flood	E. J. Hawkesley
S. D. Gordon	G. Coleman
T. C. Breillat	G. Kellick
James Byrnes	R. Byers
William Perry	John Jones
William Webb	S. Bonnett
James Powell	G. Neal
William Amner	G. Bower
Benjamin James	R. Stewart
Thomas Flood	Charles Simons
William Lucas	J. Lucas
C. Whitney	B. Mountcastle
John Eldridge	R. Armstrong
John M'Guffin	S. Dickson
Richard M'Guffin, sen.	Charles Cullen
Richard M'Guffin, jun.	Frederick Goodsill
H. Jones	Thomas Coxedge
James Martin	Henry Merritt
Charles Obee	Samuel Pritchard
Joseph Dickson	Henry Thomas
T. J. Bown	Richard Bishop
R. Driver	E. Beaumont
James Oatley	J. H. Atkinson
W. B. Allen	John Watt
G. Coleman	George Renwick
George Thornton	James Vickery
George Hill	Richard Riley
Joseph Baylis	James Callaghan
J. C. Molloy	John Perry
Thomas Taylor	John Campbell
Robert Campbell, M.P.	George Oakes, M.P.
John Cook	

WEEKES FOR THE SOUTH RIDING OF CUMBERLAND.—The co-operation and active support of the electors throughout the South Riding of Cumberland, in behalf of E. C. WEEKES, Esq., who has been brought forward in behalf of the liberal interest, are respectfully but earnestly solicited by the Central Committee, now sitting daily, at Mr. Kelly's, Emu Inn, George and Bathurst streets, where all communications are to be addressed.
C. G. REID, Hon. Sec.

WEEKES for the South Riding of Cumberland.—The Central Committee for securing the return of Mr. Weekes for the South Riding of Cumberland, will meet daily at the Emu Inn (Kelly's), corner of George and Bathurst streets.
C. G. REID, Hon. Sec.

WEEKES FOR THE SOUTH RIDING OF CUMBERLAND.—The electors of the South Riding of Cumberland who intend voting for E. C. WEEKES, Esq., are respectfully informed that they can inspect the Electoral Lists and have their voting papers filled up at the Central Committee Rooms, George and Bathurst-streets; and all the Secretaries of the Branch Committees which may be formed throughout the various polling districts can be supplied with Electoral Lists and voting papers, by communicating with the Central Committee.
C. G. REID, Hon. Sec.

MANNING, FOR SOUTH CUMBERLAND. — A Meeting of all the Committees, and others interested in securing the return of Mr. MANNING, are requested to meet at the Central Committee Rooms, Metropolitan Hotel, Pitt-street, on TUESDAY next, at 3 o'clock p.m.
J. T. GANNON, G. O'BRIEN, } Hon. Secretaries.

MANNING, FOR SOUTH CUMBERLAND. — A Meeting of the Newtown Committee, and others desirous of securing the return of Mr. W. M. MANNING, will be held at Race's White Horse Inn, Newtown, on MONDAY EVENING next, at 7 o'clock.
J. T. GANNON, G. O'BRIEN, } Hon. Secretaries.

MANNING, FOR SOUTH CUMBERLAND.—The Ashfield, Enfield, Canterbury, Burwood, and Irishtown Committees, and all others interested in securing the return of Mr. W. M. MANNING, are requested to meet at Malone's Cottage of Content, Ashfield, on TUESDAY EVENING, at 7 o'clock.
J. T. GANNON, G. O'BRIEN, } Hon. Secretaries.

AUSTRALIAN AGRICULTURAL COMPANY.—Wanted, Shepherds. Apply at the A.A. Companys' Office, Church-hill. JOHN P. RIDLEY, Agent.

A GENTLEMAN engaged throughout the day, wishes to meet with a respectable family having a Bedroom to spare. He requires Board and Residence for a permanency, where there are no other boarders. Address C. P., HERALD Office.

A RESPECTABLE Young Man, with good reference, wishes for a situation as Storekeeper or Collector, either in town or country, the advertiser having had great experience in the above capacity. Address N. J. Z., Post Office, Mudgee.

A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN wishes for a home in a pious private family; near St. James' Church preferred. Address R. M., Post Office, stating particulars and terms, and which must be moderate.

A LADY is desirous of meeting with an engagement in a school or private family to teach the harp, pianoforte, and French. Address A. M., HERALD Office.

GLUE'S LABOUR MART.—Every description of labour supplied on the shortest notice. 58, Pitt-street, near King-street.

COMPETENT MASTERS AND MISTRESSES are required for Church of England Schools. Apply to the Diocesan Inspector of Schools, at his office, 286, George-street, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 1 p.m.

TO DRAPERS.—Wanted, an experienced Hand for the Shawl and Mantle Department. FARMER, WILLIAMS, and GILES, Victoria House, Pitt-street.

THE ADVERTISER offers to engage as Contractor, or General Superintendent of the following works:—Excavations, sinking or boring for water, masonry, sewerage, measure quantities, execute working drawings, estimate for or detail particulars to parties who are inclined to offer or undertake railways, or other extensive contracts, he having been engaged as contractor, &c., on the largest undertakings in Europe. The Beach Wood Tunnel on the Birmingham end of the London and Birmingham rail. The Summit under Blackstonehedge, on the Manchester and Leeds, from 1837 to 1840; executed 1300 metres of the Rolleboise Tunnel, between Paris and Rouen; together with other rock and tunnel excavations. Sunk the difficult timber shafts after the failure of Gale and Warden of Birmingham, on the Mickleton Tunnel, Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, with the other works in the Vale of Neath, and the Hereford and Gloucester Canal. Has a practical knowledge of erection, pumping, &c., or underground mining, surveying, &c., &c. Address JOSEPH EDWARDS, No. 4, Jilk's-buildings, Kent-street South, Sydney.

TO BREWERS.—A person who has served an apprenticeship in one of the first breweries in Edinburgh, and for a series of years conducted a large brewery and malting establishment in Ireland, will be happy to meet a party requiring his services. The advertiser has a most valuable treatise on porter brewing according to the system of the firm of Guinness and Son, of Dublin, and on the brewing according to that of Cairns of Drogheda, which he is disposed to part with. Address T. K., HERALD Office.

TUTOR WANTED.—Wanted for the country, a Gentleman qualified to impart a sound English education to two youths of the respective ages of eight and ten years. Letters addressed to L. E. L., HERALD Office, will be punctually attended to. Sydney, April 4, 1856.

TUITION.—A Gentleman of experience has his mornings disengaged. Address M. P., Sloper's, William-st.

TO PAINTERS.—Wanted, two good Brush Hands, also a writer and grainer. W. YEOMAN, Erskine-street.

WANTED by a respectable Family, in a pleasant part of the country, and within a day's journey of Sydney, a Young Lady fully competent to instruct five or six young pupils in the usual branches of a polite English education. The knowledge of French, Music, and Drawing, would be requisite. She would reside with, and be treated as one of the family. The most respectable references would be required and given. Address, stating terms, to J. M., care of R. Saddington, Esq., Jamison-street, Sydney.

WANTED, a Servant Girl for a few hours in the morning. Apply at 15, Bridge-street, from 9 to 10 o'clock.

WANTED, a general House Servant. Apply to Mrs. W. MOSELEY, Camperdown, the first house through the Toll-bar, Parramatta-road.

WANTED, a Woman to cook, and assist in washing. Apply to Mrs. MITCHELL, Balmain. No person need apply without references.

WANTED, a journeyman Gunmaker. To a sober good workman the highest wages will be given. No drunkard need apply. Apply to J. A. SHEPHERD, gunmaker, High-street, West Maitland.

WANTED, three Musicians to play on the Grand Ball, Thursday, 10th April. Apply No. 63, Sussex-street.

WANTED, by a French gentleman, a Situation in a Merchant's Office, as Overseer on a Farm, or in a Cordial Factory, or where his services could be available; writes a good hand, and corresponds in English. Address G. E. V., Oliver Staines' Labour Market, below HERALD Office, Lower George-street.

WANTED, to go to New Caledonia, a Butcher and a Shepherd; Swiss preferred. VIAL, D'ARAM, MILLIERE, and CO., Wynyard-street.

WANTED to rent, a small detached Cottage, with plot of ground (one or two acres), within 4 miles of Sydney. Address A. J., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a small Cargo of Coals. Apply to Mr. RICHARD HILL, Bent-street.

WANTED, a Cook and a Housemaid. Apply to Mrs. JOHN CROFT, Darling Point.

WANTED, in a small family, a person to act as Cook and Laundress; also a Housemaid, who is a good needlewoman. Apply to A. B. C., HERALD Office.

WANTED, to Bind a girl to Dressmaking and other works for a term of three or four years. Apply at Medical Hall, Chippendale, by post.

WANTED, by a Young Gentleman, a Furnished Bedroom in a private family, where there are no other lodgers. Address, X. Y. Z., HERALD Office.

WANTED, immediately, a Married Couple for Sydney. Apply to Mrs. CAPPS, 15, King-street.

WANTED, a Female Servant, for the country. Apply to TUCKER and CO., 288, George-street.

WANTED a useful Man to Milk a Cow, attend to a Horse, and work in a Garden, for a short distance in the country. Apply to THOS. F. M'DONELL, Bullion Office, near the Post Office, George-street.

WANTED a Man accustomed to packing Drapery. Apply THIS DAY, at Mr. YUILL'S, Tobacconist, opposite the EMPIRE Office.

WANTED, a Coachman, a Gardener, and a Boy who can pull a boat. Apply to R. TOWNS and CO.

WANTED, a Pair of Sawyers to go to the country. Enquire at the Hargraves Hotel, Woolloomooloo.

WANTED, a Kitchen Maid. Apply to Mrs. HOWARD, 10, Wynyard-square.

WANTED, for the Casino Police, one District and two ordinary Constables. Candidates must be under 40 years of age, of sound health, and possessing satisfactory testimonials. Application to be made at the office of the Inspector-General of Police, Phillip-street.

WANTED, in a clergyman's family, at Liverpool, a respectable Young Woman as Cook and Laundress. Apply to Mrs. G. K. HOLDEN, 12, Castlereagh-street, or to Mrs. C. PRIDDLE, Parsonage, Liverpool.

WANTED a Man to drive horse and water cart. Apply to JAMES LUMSDEN, Woolloomooloo.

WANTED a General House Servant. Apply at the Grafton Arms, opposite the Market.

WANTED to remind Employers of Labour in country districts that the undersigned continues to forward every description of labourers to all parts, when instructions are given accompanied by orders in town, or remittances to cover passages, agreements, &c. OLIVER STAINES, Labour Market, Lower George-street, Sydney.

WANTED, Two good English or Scotch Servants—one as cook and laundress, the other as housemaid. Apply to Mrs. DICKSON, late Captain Innes' Cottage, Newtown, near the Railway Station.

WANTED a Needlewoman, none but good hands need make any application. Apply at No. 245, Pitt-street South.

WANTED, a first-rate Coachman, and a Lad; also, Married Couples, at Mrs. BEEBY'S, Registry Office.

WANTED, a number of respectable Servants at Mrs. BEEBY'S Registry Office (removed from 34 to) 102, Castlereagh-street. Mrs. BEEBY, in thanking her friends, the inhabitants of Sydney, and its vicinity, for their kind patronage and support, begs to assure them that she will still continue her strenuous exertions to supply them with good servants, from the oldest Registry Office in the city, originally conducted by Mr. Johnston, who was succeeded by Mrs. White.

WANTED, two MILLWRIGHTS. Apply to YOUNG and MATHER, Engineers, Bathurst-st. West.

WANTED, a GOVERNESS for a family in the country. She will be required to instruct two boys, seven and nine years old, and do a little needlework. Apply with testimonials, this day, by ten o'clock, to J. C. GLUE'S Labour Mart, 58, Pitt-street, near King-street.

WANTED, a Man accustomed to deliver meat, and make himself useful. Apply to Mr. CLEEVE, Charlotte-place.

WANTED.—A General Servant to wash and cook. Apply Neil's Building's, Dowling-st. Woolloomooloo.

WANTED, a Female as General Servant. Apply to Mrs. SLADE, Little Bourke-street, Surry Hills.

WANTED, a clean and sober Cook for the steamer Shamrock. Apply to the Steward, on board, before noon on Monday.

WANTED a girl to nurse a child. Apply to Mrs. MOSES, 109, Castlereagh-street South.

WANTED a single Man to drive a horse and cart. Apply to Mr. H. BRIGGS, Kingston Farm Newtown.

WANTED a Blacksmith, for the country. None but sober and good workmen need apply, to JAMES FLANDERS, Builders' Arms, Sussex-street.

WANTED, a respectable Servant as Housemaid and to wait at table. Apply at 66, Macquarie-street.

WANTED, a Nursemaid for five children. English or Scotch preferred. Apply to Mrs. JUDE, 46, King-street.

WANTED, an active Man, to carry out meat and make himself useful. Apply to JOHN BROWN, butcher, Essex-street.

WANTED, for Wollongong, a General Blacksmith, one that can shoe preferred. Apply at the Cheshire Cheese, Haymarket.

WANTED, a Nursemaid. Apply at Britannia House, 156, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a first-rate Cook; liberal wages given. Apply at the Royal Hotel.

WANTED, a Female Servant—one that can milk a cow. Apply at Roslin Cottage, Goulburn-st. East.

A SUITE of THREE Bedrooms, with Sitting-room, at M. LANNOY'S, 381, George-street South.

A COTTAGE and STABLE to LET; enquire at No. 16, Crown-street, Woolloomooloo.

BOARD, or Partial Board and Residence.—A private family will receive two Gentlemen as above. The apartments are lofty and commodious, and the situation very desirable. Address 64, Elizabeth-street, opposite Supreme Court.

BOARD and Residence at Miss WHITE'S, 66, Macquarie-street, opposite the Domain Gate.

COMFORTABLE APARTMENTS on moderate terms, furnished or unfurnished, board if required, 293, Kent-street South.

EXTENSIVE STORES TO LET in Wynyard-street, consisting of three floors, back and front entrance, private door, &c. Apply, next door, to EDWARD SALAMON, auctioneer, &c.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS.—Drawing-room and bedroom to LET, with attendance, at No. 2, Cowper-terrace, Church-hill.

GENTEEL BOARD and Residence for a Lady and Gentleman or a single Gentleman, in a private family, in a beautiful and healthy situation, within five minutes' walk of the Post Office. For cards of address apply to Mr. R. LAMB, jeweller, 235, George-street.

GENTEEL Board and Residence for Gentlemen, at Mrs. HINDLE'S, 9, Jamison-street.

MAXWELL COTTAGE.—To LET, that commodious family residence known as Maxwell Cottage, situate at the corner of Burton and Riley streets, containing nine rooms, laundry, pantry, &c.; stables, coach-house, hay-loft, harness and servants' rooms, well, &c., at the rear. Apply to MORT and CO., Pitt-street.

OFFICES to LET. Inquire of KEEP and PARSONS Wynyard-street.

PRIVATE BOARD AND RESIDENCE for Gentlemen, at Mrs. SMITH'S, No. 6, top of Hunter-street.

PYRMONT, near STEAM FERRY.—To LET, No. 22, Murray-street: sea frontage, good water; rent, £1 5s. a-week. Apply next door.

PADDOCKS.—To be LET, from the 1st of April next two large Paddocks, situated at the Surry Hills. Apply to Mr. W. BARKER, No. 4, Elizabeth-street, or 15, Albion-street.

QUIET and Respectable Apartments to Let, Furnished.—One drawing-room and one or two bedrooms, with attendance. Apply 135, Crown-street, Surry Hills, three doors South of the South Head Road.

RESPECTABLE Board and Residence, ELWORTHY'S tailoring establishment, nearly opposite the Royal Hotel.

RESIDENCE and Board in a Private Family may be had on application to Mr. KERN, stationer, Hunter-street.

STORES to LET. Inquire of KEEP and PARSONS, Wynyard-street.

STORES TO LET, at Circular Quay. Apply to HOW, WALKER, and CO.

TWO OFFICES to LET. Apply to GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO. Counting-house, 213, George-street.

TWO GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with Board and Lodging, at No. 26, Union-street.

TO LET, a Butcher's Shop, with fittings complete. Apply to JAMES BROWN, New Inn, Sussex-street.

TO LET, a Shoemaker's Shop, 46, Sussex-street North. Fixtures for SALE.

TO LET, the first-class Residence in Upper Fort-street, at present in the occupation of Mrs. Lett, containing every convenience for a respectable family. Possession may be had on the 24th instant. Apply to JOHN DALLEY, Macquarie-street.

TO LET, a comfortable House, containing six rooms; taxes paid and rent moderate. 86, Bourke-street, Surry Hills.

TO LET, a Cottage at the corner of Upper William-street, containing seven rooms, kitchen, with cooking apparatus, sheds, &c. Apply to THOMAS MOORE, Glasgow Arms, George-street, or WRIGHT, BROTHERS, grocers, William-street.

TO LET, a House in Victoria-terrace, No. 7, Miller's Point, containing ten rooms, kitchen, pantry, stabling, &c. Apply next door.

TO LET.—The lower Cottage, adjoining the premises of Captain Ashmore, Kent-street North.

TO BE LET, a new Store on the Circular Quay, close to the deep water. Apply to G. THORNE and CO., 16, York-street.

TO LET, a neat Verandah Cottage; yard, water, good piece of garden ground, in Sussex-street, No. 190, near Liverpool-street. Apply to P. SCOTT, Newtown; or on the premises.

TO LET, a desirable Family Residence, facing Hyde Park, No. 192, Liverpool-street, containing dining-room, drawing-room, four bedrooms, kitchen, bath-room, and large yard. Water laid on. Apply to Mr. GILES, Victoria House, Pitt-street; or Mr. BARKER, 4, Elizabeth-street.

TO LET, a large Sitting and Bed Room, furnished, with use of kitchen and water, at 67, George-street.

TO LET, those newly-erected and commodious Houses in York-street, opposite the Police Office, consisting of eight rooms. Apply to EDWARD SALAMON, Wynyard-street.

TO LET, a House, six rooms, plenty of water, rent, 25s. Apply to J. REDGATE, brickmaker, Surry Hills.

TO LET, Two houses in Frances-street, Hyde Park, one containing 4 rooms and a kitchen, and the other 6 rooms. Rent 35s. per week. Also, a house on the Newtown road near the Toll-bar, containing 4 rooms and a kitchen. Rent, 15s. per week. Apply to WILLIAM BROWN, corner of Sussex and Druitt streets.

TO LET, a Family Residence, No. 6, Horbury-terrace, Macquarie-street, overlooking the Domain and Harbour. Apply E. S., Royal Hotel.

TO DRAYMEN and Others.—To be LET, corner of Sussex and Erskine streets, an excellent five-stalled Stable, with chaff-room, hayloft, and men's apartments, complete, lately held by Mr. Neillan, who has resigned business. Such a favourable opportunity of getting a good stand is not often met with. Also, a four-roomed House, part of the same premises, water laid on, with or without the stables. Apply to Mr. HENRY, 81, Prince-street.

TO LET, Prospect Villa, Strawberry Hills, consisting of six rooms, detached kitchen, well of good water, paddock, &c. The house, which is pleasantly and healthfully situated, has just undergone thorough repair, and is well adapted for a respectable family. Apply to EDWARD SALAMON, Wynyard-street.

TO LET, an excellent Family House in William-street, Woolloomooloo, recently occupied by C. F. Priddle, Esq. For particulars apply to EDWARD SALAMON, Wynyard-street.

TO LET, the House, situated 39, William-street, Woolloomooloo, containing 4 rooms, kitchen, cellar, and pantry. Apply on the premises, or to Messrs. READING and WELLBANK, Bridge-street.

TO LET, a new Stone House, within a short distance of Newtown Toll-bar, six large rooms, detached kitchen, five-stall stable, out-houses, and an excellent well of water. Apply to JOHN GOUGH, on the premises.

TO LET, a large comfortable Furnished Room, overlooking the harbour. 3, Myles'-buildings, Cumberland-street North.

TO LET, in Palmer-street, a House containing six rooms; rent, 25s. a week. Apply to Mr. M. GUEST, 79, Crown-street, between Liverpool and Stanley streets.

TO LET, a Butcher's Shop, with Fittings complete. Apply at the Shamrock Hotel, Woolloomooloo-street.

TO LET, a House, No. 111, Elizabeth-street South. Apply on the premises, or at No. 55, Palmer-street.

TO BE LET, for five, seven, or ten years, "Cheverells," Woolloomooloo, built by and for some time the residence of the late J. W. Gosling, Esq., containing on the ground floor—

Drawing-room	... ...	22 x 16 feet
Dining ditto	... ...	22 x 16 feet
Breakfast ditto	... ...	16 x 14 feet
Library	... ...	10 x 12 feet

and six large bed rooms and dressing-room on first floor; large kitchen, with well of excellent water adjoining, laundry, store rooms, butler's pantry, servants' rooms; in fact every convenience for the comfort and accommodation of a large family. The garden and paddock comprise nearly one acre of ground. For terms and permission to inspect the premises, apply to R. REEL RAYMOND.

WOOL.—To LET, extensive Waterside Premises, admirably adapted for the business of Wool Scouring, &c., upon a large scale. Address F. C. L., Box 202, Post Office.

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TO R. M. ROBEY, Esq., J. P., Sydney.—Sir,—We, the undersigned Electors of the Cumberland Boroughs, believing your political sentiments to be liberal, and relying upon your well-known integrity and independence, have the honour to request that you will allow yourself to be placed in nomination, at the ensuing general election, for the representation of these Boroughs in the new Legislative Assembly, and in the event of your complying with our wishes, we will use our best endeavours to secure your return.

We are, Sir, your most obedient servants,

John Dawson	George Walker
James Mountford	Thomas Dargin
Richard Ridge	John B. Laverack
William Walker	Thomas W. Marsden
John Beveridge	David Barnett
John Nabberly	Benjamin Barnett
Richard Edwards	Thomas Champion
James Atkinson	William Cornwall
Robert Stewart	Henry Forrester
James Miller	J. P. Melville
William Alderson	John Robertson
James Webster	John Martin
George Conley	John Allen
Michael Flood	Charles Summers
Charles Ingham Marsden	John Simpkins
John Johnson	Edward Stevenson
Charles Tilley	S. Richard Page
John Wood	Wm. T. Woolley
William Lane	W. C. Wilson
John Bateman	Thomas Overs
Wm. Adams	William Chandler
William Linsley	Thomas Freeman
Philip Smith	W. J. R. Phillips
John Ridge	Richard Hawson
John Hambly	Joseph Norman
George Baxter	Thomas Collison
William Henry Pearce	George Worboys
Joseph Sanday	Thomas Sargent
Henry Travis	Peter Carrol
W. J. Crew	Wm. Feredy
Charles Joynt	John Ryan
Daniel Deacon	John Wooley
Benjamin Claverie	Enoch Colesby
Alexander Gunn	Richard Holland
John Ingram	James Abrams
Richard Seymour	Robert S. Millington
Tobias Husband	Richard Tanner
Thomas Templeton	Spencer Freeman
J. B. Ridge	John Haining
Edward Wilson	John H. Marsden.
T. Kennedy	

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE CUMBERLAND BOROUGHS.

Gentlemen,—I beg to acknowledge receipt of your requisition, asking me to allow myself to be placed in nomination at the ensuing general election for the representation of your boroughs. I am deeply sensible of the honour you have done me, and although my own wishes and feelings would lead me to avoid the turmoil and anxieties of public life, yet I am not insensible to the call of duty, and feel that I should be unworthy of the high honour you have conferred upon me, if I declined to place at your disposal such humble abilities as I may possess.

In accepting your invitation, I take the present opportunity of explaining my views on the chief points of public interest at this important crisis in the history of our common country, as I hold the opinion that every constituency has a right to the free and unreserved declaration from every candidate of the principles that will be the guide of his public life.

First then, as to the new Constitution Bill, although I regard it as a great boon on the whole, there are some of its features which I consider most objectionable. I allude to what is known as the two-thirds clause, which I would like to see altered so as to allow of simple majorities in both Houses deciding all questions brought before them, on the good old English plan. The nominee principle in the Constitution of the Upper House I am satisfied will not work well, it is not calculated to obtain the confidence of the country, and must speedily be replaced by adopting the elective principle.

The distribution of the representation of the colony under this Bill is in many respects very faulty, population and property combined should be the basis of such alterations as may be proposed.

If I obtain a seat in the new Legislative Assembly, I shall vote for any motion calculated to effect these changes; I should also support the establishment of local councils or boards for the management of the affairs of the towns and populous districts of the colony, to be elected by the residents of each district respectively, the expenses of such management to be raised chiefly, if not altogether, by local taxation.

On the subject of State support to religion, I am aware that the opinions of the community differ widely. My own is that however much the disposition voluntarily to support religious institutions may increase in future years with more enlightened views, and a greater love for religious teaching, it would be very unsafe to withdraw the support now given to ministers of religion. I should, therefore, be prepared to support the principles of Sir Richard Bourke's Church Act, in affording aid to all religious denominations.

With regard to education, I am of opinion that the national system is the one best calculated to afford instruction upon a large scale; but as the scruples of those who are conscientiously opposed to it would prevent their making use of such schools, I would aid the denominational system in the more thickly peopled localities, and should be glad to see these schools followed up by the establishment of grammar schools of a high class in every populous locality, upon the model of those most approved in the mother country, and, if moderately endowed by the Government, they would place the means of education, of a superior character, within the reach of all classes of the people.

On the important subject of the waste lands of the colony, I am desirous of adopting a policy which would ensure the supply of land in small or large quantities where and when required, in a simple and easy form, so as to be available without delay to all classes of buyers, and at a minimum price that should not exceed 10s. per acre. This I am satisfied, can be accomplished without interfering with any of the existing leases; the public faith must be kept, and I have no doubt that such reserves can be arranged for, prior to granting renewals of said leases, as will supply any demand likely to set in. I regard the sale of land in small farms, and the settlement of an industrious agricultural population upon them, as of the very first importance in aiding to develop the resources of any country, and I should deem it my duty to foster the disposition to cultivate the soil by every means in my power.

I am fully impressed with the importance of encouraging immigration from the mother country in steady and enlarging volume, in order to supply the increasing demand for agricultural and skilled labour, so essential to the growth of every interest in the colony; and I shall regard with lively feeling of satisfaction any scheme by which the country can be made so attractive to the working population of Great Britain and Ireland, as to induce them to provide a large portion of the cost of their importation, and thus leave the colony with increased funds to expend upon public works and internal improvements.

The necessity for improved modes of communication with our inland towns and agricultural districts is apparent, and now acknowledged on all hands. I was one of the first to recognise this great fact, and was a member of the first committee appointed to consider the means of introducing railways to this country. The operations of this and a succeeding committee were carried on for several years before the Sydney Railway Company was formed, and at a time when our movements were ridiculed and laughed at, I aided these first efforts by my purse, and afterwards subscribed for shares to some extent, at a time when the Company, in its infancy, required all the support that could be obtained to prevent its becoming an utter failure. The completion of the Sydney line to Parramatta, with the aid of the Government and Legislative Council of the day, has enabled you to judge for yourselves of the advantage likely to accrue to any towns or agricultural districts that may be traversed, or even approached, by this greatest improvement of modern times. It will be my duty, if elected as your representative, to promote the extension of lines of railway as much as possible in the county of Cumberland, and afterwards to carry great leading lines to the south, to the north, and to the west, as fast as the capital and labour of the colony will permit, so as not to load the country with debt too heavily.

I am friendly to the resumption of steam postal communication with the mother country, and if elected will do all I can to carry this point, with the full assurance that any reasonable sum which may be applied for this purpose will be amply repaid to the country by the benefits to commerce and the moral and social advantages to be derived by frequent and speedy communication with our constituents and friends in Great Britain and Ireland, and to every part of the world.

I am of opinion that our tariff requires revision, and should be made to press less heavily upon the common necessaries of life, and that property should be made to bear a fair share of the expenses of the Government under whose protection it is enjoyed.

In looking to the enormous expenditure of the Government, I should feel it my duty to economise the funds of the colony as far as would be consistent with the efficiency of every department, not so much by cutting down salaries as by getting rid of all but really competent officers, who should be well paid.

I have now been in the colony nearly fifteen years, and must be known to most of you. I have a considerable stake in the county in which your boroughs are situate, in lands and buildings, as well as in several of our colonial institutions. These facts, with the circumstance of Australia being the birthplace of many of my children, are ties which will permanently unite my interests with yours, and although I have for many years past been largely engaged in mercantile and manufacturing pursuits, they have been attended with such results as to enable me to retire from active supervision, and leaves me sufficient leisure to attend to the public duties that will be required at the hands of your representative.

These, Gentlemen, are the views I entertain upon such subjects of interest as occur to me at the moment, and if you find that my opinions are in accordance with yours, and you should succeed in placing me as your representative in the new Legislative Assembly, I shall feel highly honoured, and devote myself with energy and constancy to the high and responsible duties that would be imposed upon me, with the determination to serve you and my adopted country with honesty of purpose, and to the best of my humble ability.—I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your very obedient servant,
R. M. ROBEY.

Linthorpe, near Sydney, February 26, 1856.

TO R. S. ROSS, Esq., of Sydney.—Sir,—We, the residents of Liverpool, the electors of the Boroughs of Cumberland, having heard you political opinions, in public meeting assembled, being satisfied with the sentiments to which you then gave expression, request you to allow yourself to be placed in nomination as our representative in the new Parliament, feeling perfectly satisfied that the interests of this important portion of the colony cannot be confided to better hands; and we pledge ourselves to use our utmost endeavours to secure your return.

C. H. Bayley, J.P.	George Girling
J. H. Atkinson	James Bence
A. T. Faunce, J.P.	Benjamin G. Salmon
Ernest Goertz	John Graney
H. B. Beresford	William Hatton
P. H. Mulholland	James May
J. B. Watson, J.P.	Peter Mantor
Richard Bretherton	Wm. Barrett
David Armstrong	J. T. Taylor
W. H. Elger	C. M. S. Browne
Alfred Wilson	John C. Browe
John Trott	Joseph Wearne
James Bowles	Stephen Whiteman
Robert Miller	Hiram Quin
W. Munro	J. Patmore,
A. Munro	

REPLY.

To C. H. Bayley, Esq., J.P., J. B. Watson, Esq., J.P., A. T. Faunce, Esq., J.P., J. H. Atkinson, Esq., H. B. Beresford, Esq., and the other gentlemen signing the requisition.

Gentlemen,—I feel deeply sensible of the honour you have conferred upon me in the requisition which I have this day received; it will be unnecessary for me in reply to enter upon an exposition of my political sentiments, having already addressed you. Of this you may rest assured, in the event of my being returned as your member, that my time, and whatever abilities I may possess, shall be devoted, not only to the interests of your district and the Cumberland Boroughs, but the colony in general.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,
Your most obedient servant,
ROBERT SCOTT ROSS.

Sydney, February 11, 1856.

TO R. S. ROSS, Esq., Sydney.—Sir,—We, the resident electors of Campbelltown, embracing a portion of the Cumberland Boroughs, having heard with much pleasure the liberal and manly exposition of your political principles, and feeling confident that we cannot commit our interests to better hands, pledge ourselves to use our best exertions to secure your return.

John Hurley	Michael Hickey
Lawrence Kendall	Michael Manddigan
Jos. T. Dennis	Thomas Slater
John Kighran	James Hickey
John Doyle	John Ricklesford
William Bursell	Thomas Boulton
Edmund Fitzgerald	Michael Byrne, the younger
Bryan McGuire	Thomas Gill
James Campbell	Richard Stewart
Joseph Henderson	Joseph Finn
James Shiels	Richard North
Dennis Shiels	Patrick Doolan
Michael Byrne	Michael Toohy
Sylvester Byrne	Samuel Parker
Dennis O'Brien	Edmund Broughill
John M'Grath	Charles Thompson
Patrick Clifton	William Gilchrist
Robert Woodbridge	James Heaney
William Keeshan	Thomas M'Guan
Michael Brennan	Patrick Flannagan
John Sullivan	Thomas Corbett
Benjamin Samuda	Edward Croft
William Saunder	Barnard M'Carney
Edward Wilkinson	William Hannon
John M'Alister	George Payne
Richard M'Alister	John Ifield.
Patrick M'Mahon	

REPLY.

To John Hurley, Lawrence Kendall, Joseph T. Dennis, and John Kighran, Esquires, and other gentlemen signing the requisition.

GENTLEMEN,—I sincerely thank you for the very flattering requisition which I have this day received. I am happy to think that the speech which I delivered in your town should have met with such general approval. Whether returned or not as your representative, I shall always look back with pleasure upon the evening I had the honour of addressing you. In the event of my being returned you may depend upon it I shall be always at my post; and any matter of local interest which you may confide to my care shall be honestly represented.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,
Your most obedient servant,
ROBERT SCOTT ROSS.

Sydney, February 21, 1856.

CUMBERLAND BOROUGHS, Penrith.—Mr. R. S. ROSS' Working Committee:—

Mr. J. Wallis	Mr. D. Dolan
J. Margeson	W. Hagan
E. Heavy	J. Gibson
M. Reed	H. Heavey
H. Willis	Patrick Heaton
W. C. Robbins	Robert Martin
J. Cox	Edmund Hogan
W. Field	Paul Hertford
P. Wyche	Patrick English
J. Lott	Hodgson Allen
H. Gillett	George Reid
T. A. Salmon	Edmund Hogan
Geo. Kendall	George Rope
G. Jourdan	Charles Cox
C. Goodwin	Francis Brownlow
M. Mason	James Treanor.
J. Kennedy	

M. C. TREANOR, Honorary Secretary.

Sydney, February 21, 1856.

CUMBERLAND BOROUGHS.—WINDSOR.—Mr. R. M. ROBEY'S Working Committee.

John Dawson	Joseph Pitt
J. R. Mabberly	Thomas Collison
James Mountford	John Simpkins
Lewis Barnett	Richard Prebble
James Miller	John Olliver
W. J. Crew	David Jones
George Conley	Joseph Blanchard
George Walker	Edward Miller
William Walker	William Tuneth
Henry Travers	J. Atkinson
Richard Ridge	R. Edwards
J. B. Ridge	John Johnson
T. Sergeant	Henry Forrester
Robert Stewart	D. Deacon
John Beveridge	E. Wilson
Charles Joynt	William Chantler
William Alderson	Samuel Barker
Joseph Sanday	James Brooks
William Fereday	Richard Holland
John B. Laverack	George Clever
Tobias Husband	James Melville
Richard Seymour	Alexander Gunn
R. S. Millington	J. Ingram, senior
George Emerton	R. Page
James Hodge	C. Tilly
Thomas Sutton	W. C. Wilson
T. Knenedy	W. T. Woolley
Henry Travis	Thomas Champion
Michael Flood	William Adams
R. H. Tanner	James Cunningham
Charles J. Marsden	R. Claverie.

J. B. LAVERACK, Hon. Secretary.

CUMBERLAND BOROUGHS.—Mr. R. M. ROBEY'S Campbelltown Working Committees:—

John Bray, J.P.	David Watson
William Fowler	Charles Huckstap
James Turner	John Rigglesford
Charles Hill Thompson	William Brown.

JAMES TURNER, Secretary.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE COUNTIES OF GLOUCESTER AND MACQUARIE.—Gentlemen.—In soliciting your suffrages at the approaching election of a member to represent your conjoined Counties in the New Parliament, it is necessary I should explain to you briefly my political views.

I beg to inform you that I am in favour of the New Constitution, convinced that the prosperity of our country depends very much upon giving it a fair trial. It is possible that it may be found necessary to make some change in its provisions, and if it should be so, no one will be more ready than myself to effect it; but, as the good government of a country depends so much on the stability of its constitution, I shall not be moved to aid in disturbing its working except upon good and sufficient reasons.

I am an earnest supporter of Education, extending from the primary Schools to the highest branches of Literature and Science, convinced that with the large measure of self-government which we are about to enjoy, it is indispensible to the future welfare of our adopted country that Education should be diffused to the greatest possible extent to all classes of the community.

Although I approve of the exertions made by various denominations of Christians to maintain their Clergy, I am of opinion that in our colony (at least for the present) it is really necessary to grant State support to the Ministers of Religion, in proportion to the amount subscribed by the Congregations.

Public works will command my best attention. I shall advocate, if necessary, the raising of capital by loan to carry out such permanent works as may conduce to the development of the resources of this great country, particularly in the construction of Railways, which I consider indispensible to its prosperity.

In advocating the general system of Railways throughout the colony, I shall not lose sight of the importance of roads connecting the interior of the country with the coast, and the improvement of navigable rivers, harbours, &c.

Having spent three-fourths of my life in the colony, and possessing property which identifies me with most of its interests, particularly with that of the wheat-producing population, with whom I have been connected for the last thirty years, I feel that my general views and interests must, to a great extent, be identical with those of the Electors of Gloucester and Macquarie; and I beg to add, that should I be honoured by your confidence in being returned as your representative, my best efforts shall be exerted in promoting the welfare of my Constituency, and that of the colony generally.

I hope, at an early period, to have the pleasure of visiting your Districts, when I shall make myself acquainted with its character and requirements, and be prepared, if needed to offer further explanations of my political views and intentions.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,
THOMAS BARKER.

TO GEORGE BOWMAN, ESQ., Member of the Legislative Council for the United Counties of Northumberland and Hunter.

DEAR SIR,—We the undersigned electors of the above Counties, approving of your past assiduous attention to your duties, and honest expression of your opinions as evinced by your votes, hereby request that you will allow yourself to be nominated as one of their representatives in the ensuing House of Assembly, and pledge themselves to use their utmost influence to secure your return.

John Gaggin, J.P.	John Lumsley
Andrew M'Dougall, J.P.	Alexander Munro
Edward Parnell, J.P.	F. W. Thrum
John W. Campbell	Hugh M'Gowan
William Meyer	John Shanahan
James Moore	Hugh Munro
Charles Preist	Benjamin Gore
William Whiteman	T. Hope
Thomas Wm. Hughes	Alexander Johnston
John Johnston	John Munro
Thomas Noble	James Kingsbury
Bernard M'Casker	John Crampton
Dr. Frederick Calor	Thomas Ellis
Michael Clark	Owen Hines
Patrick Brady	Oliver Saunders
William Ellis, jun.	William Hobden
Richard Alcorn	Matthew Ward
Thomas Williams	James Nugent
John Rice	George Freeman
William Tristram	John Crane
James Bradford	Samuel Clift
Henry Tudor	William Clift
James Ball	Joseph Clift
Edward Doyle	Richard Callaby
Edmund Doyle	Samuel Gale
Walter Smith	James Duff
Leslie Smith	Henry Ham
John Radnage	John Pittman
Peter Nettle	William Smith
James Edwards	Bernard M'Manus
John Smith	Thomas Barclay
Nathan Joseph	H. R. Craddock
Richard Nichols	William Waddle
Geo ge Taylor	James M'Cullock
W. D. Bourke	Patrick Galvin
William Shepherd	Alexander Johnston
Edward Franks	Hugh Murray
James Cox	William Clegg
John Grady	Joseph Eckford
Michael Ryan	Samuel Hawthorn
William Charlton	John Gair
Atkinson Tighe	George Menzies
Robert Dunlop	Elijah Pratten
James Morris	Andrew Morgan
Stephen Drummond	William Sharp
William Oldham	James Mulholland
James Milton	Thomas Tudor
John Walton	James Boylens
John Smith	William Wonders
James Capperd	James Morgans
Daniel Stearns	Daniel Golden
Robert Williamson	Enoch Davis
Thomas Swain	William Bear
Martin Richardson	William Shookes
William Greaves	John Eyers
James Lindsay	Robert Harvey

To John Gaggin, Esq., J. P., Andrew M'Dougall, Esq., J. P., Edward Parnell, Esq., J. P., and other gentlemen signing the above requisition.

GENTLEMEN,—In acknowledging the receipt of the above requisition, and the honour you have conferred on me, in again inviting me to become one of your representatives in the New House of Assembly, is what I scarcely expected, and now feel want of words to express my gratitude, seeing the spontaneous way it has emanated, the number and respectability of the signatures, make the honour you intend to confer doubly appreciated. I now most cordially accept your request, and trust, should you succeed in your wishes, I shall ever prove worthy of your confidence.

In casting a retrospective glance over my past career, as one of your representatives, I think I may say I have fulfilled my pledge in voting and acting independently, on every occasion, for the general good of the colony, and when an opportunity offered, more immediately for the constituencies for whom I was an humble co-representative. Should you again succeed in placing me in that enviable and honourable position, as one of your representatives in the New House of Assembly, I shall as a colonist, an Englishman, and your representative, always act with that fearless independence, that has heretofore characterised my conduct in Council.

I will take an early opportunity of visiting your various localities, and again giving the electors an opportunity of putting any questions to me, or any suggestions they may wish to make.

In conclusion, gentlemen electors, I most sincerely thank you for the honour you have conferred, and trust that we, as electors and representative, will always meet, and continue to have that confidence in each other, of which your present requisition is a proof, and such as should always exist between them. With my best wishes for the prosperity of the electors and inhabitants of the United Counties of Northumberland and Hunter, and health and happiness to their families.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,
Your most obedient servant,
GEORGE BOWMAN.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE UNITED PASTORAL DISTRICTS of WELLINGTON and BLIGH.—Gentlemen,—Your respected member, Mr. Finch, having intimated that it is not his intention again to solicit your suffrages, I venture, at the request of many of you, to announce myself a candidate for the representation of your districts in Parliament.

I have lived among you for sixteen years, and hold property in your districts. I am not, therefore, unacquainted with your wishes and wants, and my interests and yours are identical. My present pursuits render my residence in Sydney necessary. I shall consequently have the better opportunity of protecting and promoting your rights and interests. The grand impending event is the trial of our new Constitution. I am not wedded to a nominated in preference to an elected Upper House, but am prepared, should experience prove the former to be undesirable, to surrender my present pre-conceived opinions, and to advocate the latter.

Education has no warmer advocate than I. Provision has been already made for the training of our youth in the towns, but it should be the especial duty of your representatives to urge the extension of these blessings to the pastoral districts, and thus prevent the generation now advancing there to maturity from growing up in ignorance and barbarism, but this can only be accomplished under the National system.

The well-doing and well-being of all the colonists are dependent upon the producers, among the principal of whom are the graziers and sheep farmers. The attempted separation of interests which are identical is but the artifice of the pretended patriots, besides which, breach of faith with the squatters would be dishonest, and nothing that is dishonest can by possibility be advantageous.

The Southern and Northern districts have hitherto obtained a most disproportionate share of those advantages which railways, roads, and bridges confer. Your representative should endeavour to prevent the Western Districts from continuing thus to suffer under so very partial and unequal a distribution of the resources applicable to internal communication.

Reserving further explanation until I have the honour to appear before you in person,

I am, gentlemen, your most obedient servant,
GEORGE W. LORD.

Sydney, January 16th, 1856.

CUMBERLAND BOROUGHS, Windsor.—Mr. R. S. ROSS' Committee:—

Thomas Bain	Richard Magher
John Cunningham	Thomas Reedy
Patrick Byrns	Michael Prebble
Francis M'Donald	Patrick Hynes
John Horan	George Pitt
Alfred Jones	John Wooley
John Watson	James Lane
James Clark	Richard Horatio Tanner.

J. DOWE, Honorary Secretary.

MR. R. M. ROBEY'S LIVERPOOL WORKING COMMITTEE:—

Edward Chippendale	Alexander Munro
Ernest Goertze	John Munro
William Cummings	Josiah Patmore
William Munro	Timothy Finnigan.

EDWARD CHIPPENDALE, secretary.

BOILING DOWN AT WINDERMERE.—The undersigned begs to inform Stockholders and the public generally, that having disposed of his mines at Newcastle, he is about returning to his old establishment at Windermere, where he will be ready to receive stock to boil down, on or about the 15th instant. To his old friends and patrons it will be quite sufficient to say, the business will be under his own superintendence, and that it will still be his study strictly to give every satisfaction to those who may favour him with their custom. As to the tallow manufactured by him, it is well known both in the Sydney and home markets, and has never been excelled by any other establishment in the colony; in fact any purchaser in Sydney, will give the highest price for his brand, without examining the article:

Terms for Boiling as under:

	s.	d.
Cattle, per head	8	0
Sheep, ditto	1	0
Salting hides, fit for the English market	1	6
Drying and packing sheepskins	0	3

Casks supplied at cost price. The above prices include delivery at Morpeth. Hides purchased at market price. Advances made on stock when delivered for boiling.

JOHN NOTT.

Windermere, March 1st, 1856.

All communications addressed to me at Windermere will meet with prompt attention.

COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY OF SYDNEY.—For the convenience of customers of this bank, and of the inhabitants of the Southern part of the City, an office has this day been opened at No. 568, George-street South, near the Haymarket, where banking business in all its branches will be conducted in the same manner as at the head office of the institution. Bills for discount and communications for the Board of directors will be received at the Southern office, until 12 o'clock, and at the head office, until 1 o'clock, on Thursdays and Fridays. JOHN TAYLOR, manager. Sydney, 4th July, 1855.

IF this should meet the eye of Mrs. THOMAS DUNSTON, last heard of as being living in Collingwood, Melbourne, she is requested to be good enough to communicate with her brother, EDWARD MARTIN, at Mrs. Mylicharn's, Bowenfels, near Hartley, New South Wales. Bowenfels, 28th March, 1856.

LETTERS addressed to the undermentioned parties are lying at this Office, where they can be had on application any day except Saturday, between the hours of 10 a.m. and 4 p.m.

Ansley, Isabella	Kilkelly, Winifred
Banfield, Mary	Lamb, William
Banfield, Thomas	Leynard, William
Beetles, Reubin	Loring, Mary
Black, Eliza	Lunny, Elizabeth
Bonan, Margaret	M'Mahon, Margaret
Bowman, Robert	M'Namara, Michael
Boylance, Ann	M'Phe'son, Isabella
Broston, Miss E.	M'Pherson, Malcolm
Bye, David	Madden, Catherine
Bullock, Edwin	Mahoney, Denis
Byrne, George	Mansfield, John
Byrnes, Thomas	Martin, Mrs. Jane
Carroll, John	Martin, Elizabeth
Casey, Michael	Mitchell, Sarah
Clarke, Susan	Molloy, Margaret
Clark, Eliza	Moloney, Catherine
Coen, Mary	Moore, Sabina
Coleman, Edmund	Morris, Jane
Colley, Mr. W.	Mulane, Daniel
Corey, Ellen	Mullally, Mary A.
Croke, Julia	Nicholson, Fanny
Cullen, Mary	Norris, Ann
Curry, Patt	O'Keefe, Ellen
Da y, Honora	Olevere, Adam
Devine, David	Palmer, Miss E.
Doherty, Mary or Letitia	Parsons, Ann
Domican, Ann	Ped, George
Doyle, Mary A.	Phillips, Sarah
Dunn, Mary Ann	Phemins, Mary B.
Gehegan, Joseph	Reynolds, William
Grier, Hugh	Skeet, Elizabeth
Hale, Esther	Smith, Miss E. J. (2)
Henessy, Miss S.	Stier, Mr. J.
Henery, William	Sullivan, Ann
Hewitt, Caroline	Tester, Mary
Hogan, Mary	Tully, Eliza
Hyams, James	Wall, Robert
Joyce, Patrick	Webb, Mary Ann
Keenan, Mary	Wells, Mr. G.
Kendell, Mrs.	White, Bridget
Kibblewhite, Miss B.	Wiggins, Eliza
Kidley, Edward	Worling, John.

(Signed) H. H. BROWNE, Agent for Immigration.

Government Immigration Office, Sydney, 7th April, 1856.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The Partnership hitherto existing between RANDOLPH NOTT and CORNELIUS FREDERIC EDWARDS, (trading under the style of Nott and Edwards) as Wholesale and Retail Ironmongers, having THIS DAY become dissolved by effluxion of time, their Friends and the Public are respectfully informed that the business will in future be carried on solely by C. F. EDWARDS, who will receive all accounts, and to whom all debts owing by the late Firm are to be presented for liquidation.

(Signed) RANDOLPH NOTT. C. F. EDWARDS.

Sydney, April 5th, 1856.

WITH reference to the above Advertisement, C. F. EDWARDS beg to inform his Friends and the Public that he will carry on the Wholesale and Retail Ironmongery Business at 109 and 415, George-street, as heretofore, and respectfully solicits a continuance of the liberal patronage accorded to the late Firm of Nott and Edwards.

Sydney, April, 1856.

THE UNDERSIGNED begs to inform Ironmongers, Country Storekeepers, and the Public generally that having determined upon conducting the Wholesale Ironmongery Business at the New Store (415, George-street, 10 doors South of Bathurst-street), and devoting the shop opposite the Bank of Australasia to the Retail and Furnishing Branches, intends during the present month, (to save the great expense of removing heavy stock, &c.,) to make considerable reduction in the price of all articles sold there. This is well worth the attention of all buyers, as the stock is large and well assorted.

C. F. EDWARDS, 109 and 415, George-street.

I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE, that if after this date any person or persons shall, with or without sheep, cattle, or horses, trespass upon my station, in the district of Bligh, known as the Bongegabong Station, and which is bounded as follows, that is to say, on the south by the Marthigay Creek five miles, north-east on a line from the same creek five miles, adjoining Bobera, Mr. Jackson's station, by line north-west on the same creek, bounded by Mr. Lowe's station, Marthigay, four miles. The run I claim is three miles towards Bobera, and two miles towards Marthigay. I shall forthwith adopt legal proceedings against the parties so trespassing, to recover compensation for any damage I may sustain thereby. J. L. CHEETHAM. Bongeabong, 5th April, 1856.

IN THE ESTATE of the late Henry John Forster, of Parramatta-street, painter, glazier, &c.—NOTICE.—All parties having claims against the above estate are requested to send their accounts to the office of Walter Church, Custom House, and to whom all debts due the said estate are requested to be paid forthwith. WALTER CHURCH, HENRY T. HARRIS, executors in the estate of the late Henry John Forster. Sydney, 3rd April, 1856.

NOTICE.—The undersigned beg to intimate that they have THIS DAY admitted Mr. Edward Bones as a partner in their firm. The business will be conducted as usual under the same style.

GEORGE WILKIE and CO.

Steam Biscuit Manufactory, George-street, Sydney, April 1st, 1856.

NOTICE.—All claims against DANIEL HOLBOROW to be sent in for liquidation. Bristol House, George-street.

NOTICE.—All parties indebted to DANIEL HOLBOROW, please to settle the same this month. Bristol House.

NOTICE.—If Mr. THOMAS LEWIS dont call at the Butcher's Arms and take away his clothes within fourteen days, they will be sold to defray expenses. WILLIAM NEADS, Sussex-street.

£1,500 TO LEND on good security. Apply to Mr. ROXBURGH, No. 2, Pitt-street.

NO. 4 BOX.—It is respectfully requested that all communications through the Post Office, addressed to this Office, may be written in the corner, No. 4 Box. HERALD Office, July 23.

TO SELLERS of WOOL, HIDES, and SHEEPSKINS.—BRIERLEY, DEAN, and CO., Sussex-street, Sydney, are purchasers.

THE UNDERSIGNED are prepared to make liberal cash advances on wool or other produce consigned to their care, for sale here or shipment to England. D. COOPER and CO., Waterloo Warehouse, Sydney, 1st November, 1855.

MONEY!!—P. DIGNAM and CO. will be happy to make cash advances on every description of property consigned to them for sale, without any charge for interest or storage. Goulburn, March, 1856.

TO CAPTAINS, OWNERS, and the Public in general. Mr. Williams, of the firm of Mordue and Williams, having made arrangements for leaving the colony, the business will be carried on in future by Mr. WILLIAM MORDUE, under the style and title of W. MORDUE and CO. April 1st, 1856.

CRITERION HOTEL, Melbourne.—CHARLES WEDEL has much pleasure in announcing to his patrons and gentlemen residing in the suburbs, on the mines, and all the adjacent colonies, that great improvements have been added to this already splendid establishment.

The single and double bedrooms lately built, and the large number which the hotel previously contained, make this department unequalled in the city.

The DINING-ROOM, on the first floor, with the restaurant, where every delicacy attainable in the colony is served, both hot and cold, at all hours of the day, and the table d'hote at six o'clock stands unrivalled.

The Great LUNCHEON HALL, with its fountains continually playing, &c., and patronised every day by 600 to 800 persons of the most respectable class, speaks for itself, and is really the only place in Melbourne where the warm summer with its hot winds is not at all felt.

The CRITERION BILLIARD-ROOM, having the best Thurston's tables.

The HOT and COLD BATHS, and the newly-erected Livery Stables, where carriages and saddle horses are attainable at all hours, make it the Criterion Hotel of the Australian colonies.

C. W. assures all parties, either from the city, the mines, or the adjacent colonies, that they will find comfort, cleanliness, and prompt and civil attendance, combined with the most moderate charges.

THE EYESIGHT.—Mr. DE LISSA'S valuable tinted lenses for preserving the sight, superior to any that have ever yet been brought before the public, to enable persons of the most advanced age to read with ease, and to discriminate the minutest object with perfect distinctness.

Mr. DE LISSA particularly calls the attention of persons coming from the country to be cautious how they tamper with their sight, by wearing common spectacles sold by unskilful persons in little miscellaneous shops, and particularly white glasses, of whatever material they may be, which are very destructive to the sight.

Mr. DE LISSA'S testimonials from the medical profession of Sydney, as well as the most leading gentlemen of the colony, fully bear out his capabilities, and how his tinted glasses are appreciated.

Mr. D. never supplies any shops, hawkers, or storekeepers, and his establishment is the only branch in any of the colonies of the celebrated firm of S. and B. Solomons, of Albemarle-street, Piccadilly, London, who have the authorised documents of being the first opticians in England.

☞ Observe the name and address—Mr. De Lissa, optician and oculist, 86, Castlereagh-street, between King and Market streets.

At home from 10 till 6.

A LADY, pupil of Mdme. Michau's, will be happy to attend two or three families, to give lessons in dancing, with the exercises necessary to that accomplishment; such as the entrée and sortie from a drawing-room, &c., &c. Commissions from the suburbs attended to. Address R. F. C., HERALD Office.

MISS QUIN (from Signor Palautti's establishment, St. John's Wood, London) begs to inform the inhabitants of Sydney that she has opened a Seminary for Young Ladies, with every accommodation for a few boarders, at 155, South Head Road, near the Racecourse. The most unexceptionable reference can be given if required. Terms, moderate.

MOLISON and BLACK, Ship Brokers, General and Custom House Agents, 18, Macquarie-place.

CAUTION.—Employers in general and Labour Agents in particular, are hereby cautioned against Hiring any of the undermentioned parties:—

George Miller, labourer	William Jeffroy, labourer
John Ashton, ditto	David Greenlees, ditto
Michael Flynn, ditto	John Priest, ditto
Daniel Cushin, ditto	John M'Nalty, ditto
James Wickes, ditto	Moses Murphy, ditto

they having signed engagements with the Newcastle Coal and Copper Company, and having received money advances from the said Company. JOHN P. PERRY, secretary to the Newcastle Coal and Copper Company. Sydney, 4th April, 1856.

N.B.—Warrants have been issued for the apprehension of the above-named parties.

REWARD.—Any person giving such information at the Police Office, Sydney, as shall lead to the apprehension and conviction of any of the above named individuals shall be well rewarded. JOHN P. PERRY, secretary to the Newcastle Coal and Copper Company.

CAUTION.—Supposed to be lost through the post, a Cheque, drawn by W. Parnell, on Bank of New South Wales, in favour of E. Ogg, East Maitland, to the amount of £29 4s. 10d, dated 27th February, 1856. The public are hereby cautioned not to negociate the same, payment having been stopped. W. PARNELL. Richmond, April 1st, 1856.

£2 REWARD.—LOST from the William and Martha, in the Cove, a Ship's Pinnace, painted black outside.

£5 REWARD.—Lost from the Seven-mile Hollow, Liverpool Road, on March 18th: one brown mare, branded WAD neck; one brown gelding, branded GA off shoulder; one brown gelding, WG neck; one grey gelding, WAD neck. Whoever should find the above, or any of them, will be rewarded proportionally, by delivering the same to Mr. GEORGE ROSE, Pulteney Inn, Cook's River; or Mr. GEORGE MOUNTAIN, Parramatta-street.

£5 REWARD.—The undersigned hereby offers a Reward of Five Pounds for the apprehension of WILLIAM MALONE, who absconded from his hired service on Monday night last, the 31st March, and is supposed to have gone to the diggings. When last seen he was in company with a red-haired boy named John Fitzgerald. The two boys are nearly of a height, and each carrying a bundle. A warrant has been issued for the apprehension of Malone, whose description is below. Name, William Malone, answers to the name of "Billy;" age, about 14 years; native of the colony (half-caste); long black hair, large black eyes, front tooth out, and scar on nose; wears a panama hat. RICHARD HILL, Bent-street. April 3.

TO GRAZIERS and OTHERS.—
One red and white bullock, PS off rump
One red bullock, JL conjoined off rump
One black bullock, B off rump
Two spotty bullocks, ⌐ over C off ribs and rump
Two red and white cows, MT off rump
One white bullock, IM near and off rump
One roan bullock, CH off rump
Two red bullocks, MT off rump.

I have in my possession the above described cattle. Any person showing a proper claim to the above described cattle, can have them by applying to me at Richmond. The above described cattle are supposed to have come from the Castlereagh River. If not claimed within 15 days from this date, they will be sold. F. B. BENNETT. Richmond, 20th March, 1856.

MARE Straying on my paddock, about 14½ hands high, colour bay, black points, a small star and snip on face, switch tail, branded on near shoulder H with ≡ under, on near hip ɥB. THOMAS LUCKEY, Lansdowne Bridge. The owner can have the above by paying expenses.

TO BUILDERS.—Tenders are required for Building a Cottage Dwelling at Norwood. Plans and specification to be seen on application to Mr. EDMUND T. BLACKETT, Mort's-buildings, Pitt-street, to whom tenders are to be delivered on or before MONDAY, April 21st. The proprietor will not bind himself to accept any tender unless perfectly satisfactory.

TO BUILDERS.—Tenders will be received for the erection of a Store in York-street, until MONDAY, the 14th day of April. Plans and specification may be seen on application to Mr. COWLISHAW, Surry Hills.

TO EXCAVATORS, &c.—Tenders are invited for cutting and levelling a portion of Elizabeth-street South, at the Waterloo suburb and Redfern estate; commencing at Cleveland-street, and continuing the former street south, through the Sand Hills, as shown and described by plan and specification, which may be seen on application at the office of MOREHEAD and YOUNG, 4, O'Connell-street, from 10 to 4 o'clock, until SATURDAY, the 12th instant, when the work will be contracted for, should a satisfactory tender be received by 10 o'clock a.m.

TO BUILDERS and CONTRACTORS.—Tenders are invited for the whole or any portion of Artificer's works required in the erection and completion of three dwelling-houses, and domestic offices in Macquarie-street North. The plans and specification may be seen at the office of Mr. John BIBB, Architect, Macquarie-street, to whom tenders are to be delivered on or before the 19th instant. April 5th.

WOOL, HIDES, and SHEEPSKINS.—The undersigned is a cash purchaser. C. W. PITTS, Macquarie-place.

TO WOOL GROWERS.—The undersigned will make cash advances on wool consigned to London for sale. GEORGE REES. Sydney, December, 1854.

BISHOP and LAPAIRE, 455, Wilshire-place.

BISHOP and LAPAIRE, Linen Drapers, Underclothers, Outfitters, &c., 455, Wilshire-place.

MR. CANE'S Commercial School, Stanley-street, Hyde Park.

MR. J. EMANUEL, Dentist (established in Sydney 1842), 181, George-street, near the EMPIRE Office.

MR. HAYWARD, Solicitor and Notary, 20, Elizabeth-street North.

MR. GOLDSCHMIDT.—Corns and Bunions perfectly cured. 39, Bathurst-street West, Sydney.

MR. JOSEPH BURGON, Surgeon, removed to No. 9, Castlereagh-street, North.

MR. WILLIAM WEAVER, Architect and Civil Engineer, requests that all communications may be addressed to him at his office, Terry's-buildings, 25, Pitt-street.

P. DIGNAM and CO., Auctioneers and Commission Agents, Goulburn.

REMOVAL.—The Australian Joint Stock Bank have removed to their new premises, No. 282, George-street, nearly opposite King-street. Sydney, December 31.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—JOHN WATKINS, from 104, York-street, to Margaret-street, corner of Wynyard-lane.

JOHN WILKIE.—There is a letter for you from your brother GEORGE H. WILKIE at the Post-office.

199, PITT-STREET, Sydney.—Has Mr. FINIMORE received two letters from Mr. TUCKEY, Melbourne?

DAVID HOEY, your Mother and Sister have arrived in Eden, Twofold Bay, and are anxious to hear from you. MARGARET HOEY, Eden, 1st April, 1856.

H. P. BOUVERIE, Esq.—Letters for the above-named gentleman, at the office of J. FRAZER, No. 58, Sussex-street.

GOULBURN.—New Sale Rooms.—P. DIGNAM and CO. have much pleasure in informing the importers and merchants of Sydney, that their New Sale Rooms are now completed, and that they are in a position to undertake sales of any magnitude, with advantages equal to those offered by the first establishments in the metropolis. Goulburn, March, 1856.

FURNITURE.—P. DIGNAM and CO. beg to inform importers and others, that their upper sale room is in every way adapted for displaying large parcels of furniture, &c., to the best advantage. No charge will be made for storage of property consigned to them for sale. Goulburn, March, 1856.

NOTICE OF IMPORTANCE.—Great Sale, 89 and 91, Pitt-street.—GEORGE MOORE and CO. have much pleasure in announcing to the Ladies and public in general of Sydney, that they have been fortunate in procuring a large quantity of first-class DRAPERY GOODS, at a much greater sacrifice than has hitherto been offered.

List of prices for Monday and following days:—

	£	s.	d.	
1000 bonnets, cheap	£0	0	1½	each
Rich black satin, full dress	1	3	0	
Rich black ducape	0	18	6	
390 sparkling lustre dresses, 12 yards.	0	4	5½	
176 Victoria silk poplins, ditto	0	11	9	
Circassian silk checked robe	0	8	9	
6-4 coburgs	0	0	4¾	pr. yard
6-4 French twills	0	0	11½	"
979 pairs 10-4 blankets	0	6	9	per pair
10-4 white counterpanes	0	2	11	each
2 yards wide white sheeting	0	0	8¾	pr. yard
Horrock's best longcloths	0	3	11	pr. doz.
3-4 white dimity	0	0	5½	pr. yard

The largest, cheapest, and best assorted stock of silk and cloth mantles in the Colony.

Best goods in cloth, 9s. 9d.

At "the Hall," 89 and 91, Pitt-street.

ASH OARS, Paddles, and Handspikes FOR SALE. T. and W. DAY, boatbuilders, No. 9, Sussex-street.

LADIES' UNDER CLOTHING and BABY LINEN.—Mrs. MAY has just opened a quantity of new goods, and respectfully solicits the attention of ladies from the country, who will always find her stock well assorted with the best class of goods. Please to observe the address, Mrs. C. H. MAY, Ladies' and Children's Outfit Warehouse, 28, Hunter-street, facing Hamilton's steam biscuit bakery.

N.B.—Underclothing of every description made to order if required. Country orders promptly executed.

GENTS' REGATTA SHIRTS, best quality, just opened, by C. H. MAY, 34, Hunter-street.

WATERPROOF COATS, of the best quality, on sale at C. H. MAY'S, 34, Hunter-street.

BLANKETS, all colours and sizes. C. H. MAY, 34, Hunter-street. Storekeepers supplied.

DUNSTABLE HOUSE, 143, South Head Road.—R. C. ARDERN'S Great Clearing-Out Sale of Drapery, for the enlargement of premises, to last 21 days—commenced on MONDAY, March 31st. All lovers of good bargains are desired to call early.

TO THE LADIES.—Enlargement of premises.—Clearing-out SALE for 21 days.—ROBERT C. ARDERN begs to thank his friends and patrons for the liberal support afforded him, and to announce that in consequence of the great increase of business, he has resolved to enlarge his premises.

To effect which the store and the whole of the building at the rear must be removed, which compels him to submit the whole of his Stock for immediate sale.

Time being an object, this valuable stock of
Silks
Shawls
Mantles
Hosiery
Haberdashery
Fancy goods
Bonnets, and
General Drapery, &c., &c., &c.

Must be sold within the 21 days, commencing on Monday, March 31st. Dunstable House, South Head Road.

EARTHENWARE, Earthenware, Earthenware.—A large and varied assortment of china, glass, earthenware, &c., also a few first-rate dinner services. To clear the above goods off they will be sold 10 per cent. less than any other house in the trade. Observe the address, T. MOORE, Glass and China Warehouse, Pitt-street, near Park-street.

CHEAP FURNITURE, Cheap Furniture.—New and second-hand furniture, of every description, at T. MOORE'S, Pitt-street, near Park-street.

BEDSTEADS, Bedsteads.—Brass tubular and solid iron bedsteads, of various sizes, at T. MOORE'S, Pitt-street, near Park-street.

FURNITURE.—The cheapest House in the colony for every description of Colonial Furniture, warranted seasoned and well-made, and manufactured on the premises, at DE LISSA'S Furniture Warehouse, Britannia House, 156 and 158, Pitt-street, between Market and Park streets.

FURNITURE.—Hair-cloth Sofas and Couches, spring- and hair-stuffed, at Britannia House, Pitt-street.

FURNITURE.—A beautiful assortment of French Window Cornices, at reduced prices, at Britannia House, Pitt-street.

BEDDING.—Flax Mattresses, at unequalled prices, from 12s. each, at Britannia House, Pitt-street.

BEDDING.—Hair Mattresses, in good linen ticks, at Britannia House, Pitt-street.

BEDDING! BEDDING!! BEDDING!!!—The noted Bedding Warehouse, the cheapest in the colony, and the largest assortment of hair, flax, fibre, flock, and every description of Mattresses and Palliasses, at a saving of full 30 per cent., and a written warranty given with each as to quality contained.—NOTE.—Country orders promptly executed, and material with packing free.—At DE LISSA'S Bedding Warehouse, Britannia House, 156, 158, Pitt-street, between Market and Park streets.

DAIRY SALT, Dairy Salt, Dairy Salt.—WILLIAM JOLLY, Circular Quay.

PERUVIAN GUANO for SALE. Apply to CRAWLEY and SMITH.

SLATES, Cement, Sheet Lead, and Felt for roofing, on SALE. R. WYNNE, Pitt-street, Circular Quay.

COLZA OIL, for Moderator Lamps, 11s. gallon, MITCHELL and CO.

ON SALE.—English Coals of superior quality for steam purposes. Apply to BRIERLEY, DEAN, and CO., 76, Sussex-street.

AMERICAN COOKING STOVES.—Just received, a fresh assortment, best descriptions, Nos. 6, 7, 8, 9, at reduced prices. Country orders and trade supplied. JAMES DEAN, Macquarie and Queen's place.

TO PRIVATE FAMILIES.—Cheshire Cheese, to be sold by the single cheese to private families, at wholesale prices.—A prime lot of Cheshire cheese, imported direct from one of the most noted dairies in the south of Cheshire. For richness and quality of flavour they have never been equalled in this colony. Apply to Mr. HILL, at Martyn and Schroder's Horse and Carriage Bazaar, Pitt-street, where parties can choose for themselves.

TO FISHERMEN AND NET-MAKERS.—For SALE a small invoice of Herring Twine, very superior, imported to order. DONALDSON and CO., 5, Pitt-street.

PERAMBULATORS.—Just opened, an invoice of some of the best description of Folding Perambulators, at JOHN HILL, Jun., and SONS, 48, King-street.

SARSAPARILLA.—The original Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla may be had wholesale of the undersigned, sole agents, and retail of most chemists throughout the colony, MACNAB, BROTHERS, and CO., Macquarie-pl.

TOBACCO of the lower brands, for SALE in small quantities, by CRAWLEY and SMITH, 286, George-street.

PARKE'S DETERGENT WASHING PASTE.—An article that can be guaranteed to facilitate the labours of the Laundry, and not to injure the finest fabrics. Useful also for cleaning paint, metal, &c., and rendering hard water soft. On SALE, wholesale and retail, at W. READING'S, 254, George-street.

WINE and SPIRIT STORES.—WATSON and CO. supply families with bottled porter and ales, wines, spirits, and liqueurs of the best brands, in quantities of not less than one dozen, or two gallons, and delivered free to any part of the city and suburbs. Royal Hotel Cellars, George-street.

FRENCH Paper-hanging Depôt.—Sole Depôt of the Paris Manufactures, 264, George-street. L. SACLIER.

GENERAL Alterations of Houses.—French Paper-hanging Depôt, 264, George-street. L. SACLIER.

FOR SALE, a Thirty-eight acre Farm, near Sydney. Price low. C. KERN, 7, Hunter-street.

BASS and CO.'S No. 3, Burton Ale (October brewing).—Now landing, and on SALE by the undersigned, Bass and Co.'s No. 3, Burton Ale, last October brewing, in excellent condition. THACKER and CO.

SOCIABLE, for SALE, the property of a Gentleman leaving Sydney. Apply at E. PREWETT'S Livery Stables, King and Elizabeth streets, opposite Mr. Driver's, Three Tuns.

APPETITE and DIGESTION IMPROVED.—LEA and PERRINS' Celebrated Worcestershire Sauce imparts the most exquisite relish to every variety of dish, and, by its tonic and invigorating properties, enables the stomach to perfectly digest the food. The habitual use of this sauce has been found most conducive to health.

Sold by the principal dealers in sauces universally. Wholesale and for exportation by the proprietors, LEA and PERRINS, 68, Broad-street, Worcester, and 19, Fenchurch-street, London. Also CROSSE and BLACKWELL, and other oilmen and merchants, London.

EMPTY BAGS, Bottles, and Sundries.—A quantity for immediate SALE, the room being wanted. H. K. HURFORD, pianoforte maker, 76, Castlereagh-street, near King-street.

CHEAP POULTRY always on hand. 300 pairs of fowls, 2s. 6d. each. H. CUMMINS, King-street.

FOR SALE, at WILLIAM BROWN'S, jun., Timber Yard, Bathurst-street, near Sussex-street, pitch, pine, flooring G and T cedar boards, from ½ inch up to 2 inch; Colonial hardwood and laths, deals, 11 x 3 and 9 x 3, cut and uncut; doors moulded both sides; sashes glazed; Hobart Town palings and shingles; white pine G and T, at cheap rates.

COALS.—Newcastle, best screened, on SALE by SAWKINS and GRENFELL, Maitland Wharf.

MILCH Cow and Calf on SALE by SAWKINS and GRENFELL, Maitland Wharf.

TO PUBLICANS and Others.—FOR SALE.—Panbula, Twofold Bay.—All that newly-erected Premises, known as the Panbula Inn, Maneroo-street, Panbula, now in full business, containing eleven apartments, built upon strong hardwood sleepers, lathed and plastered, the rooms papered, good fire-places of brick and stone, and cedar doors throughout, well floored with sawn timber; also, a kitchen detached, and six-stalled stable, with other out-offices, and a never-failing supply of water, with a garden well stocked with vegetables. The whole enclosed by a close paled fence, and containing three quarters of an acre of land, more or less.

Together with the above, will be sold, FIFTEEN ACRES of good land, fenced-in, about five minutes' walk from the public-house.

The present proprietor, who has successfully carried on this business, is parting with the same solely on account of entering into another line. The situation and business capabilities of the above property offer unusual advantages to parties on the look out for such profitable pursuits; the post-office joining the premises, and the public buildings to be erected being quite contiguous. It is on the main line of road from the flourishing township of Bega to Twofold Bay, and will also receive its due share of the numerous parties who will be on the road to the new gold diggings at Bendock, Maneroo, which promise to be an extensive field.

For all particulars, apply to the undersigned,
HENRY HOGARTH, auctioneer, Bombala.

N.B.—The Tamar, steamer, now trading to Twofold Bay, will be an easy plan for parties to see this property. Panbula is ten miles from Twofold Bay.

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EUROPEAN NEWS.

ARRIVAL

OF THE

MAIL PACKETS

EARL OF SEFTON

AND

OLIVER LANG,

AT MELBOURNE.

WE are indebted to Captain George Gilmore, of the Telegraph steamship, for Melbourne papers containing news to the 8th of January. The Telegraph arrived at the A. S. N. Company's Wharf, at half-past 7 on Saturday evening. We immediately issued a supplement, and distributed several thousand copies at the publication office, but the extremely unfavourable state of the night prevented the delivery of it to our subscribers. The contents of the supplement, however, are incorporated in the following selection of news.

The Telegraph brought on the mail bags of the Ballaarat, by which we have newspapers to the 3rd of January. Captain Gilmore explains his inability to obtain the mails by the Earl of Sefton and Oliver Lang, in the following letter, which he has addressed to us. For the present, we make no comment upon the circumstances which have caused the detention of the mails a day longer than was necessary. We have lately spoken of the advantages the public enjoy from sound and healthy competition; but if private feelings are allowed to interfere with public convenience, the sooner the authorities interfere the better.

To the Editor of the Sydney Morning Herald.

SIR,—I beg you will give publicity to the following facts.

The ship Earl of Sefton, with the mails of December 20th, arrived and anchored in Hobson's Bay on Wednesday night last, and the steamers Telegraph and London were both advertised to leave for Sydney on the following day.

The agents of the Earl of Sefton (Messrs. Train and Co.) called upon the agents of the steamer Telegraph, and informed them that a Mr. Sayers had offered to carry on the Sydney mails by the steamer London for nothing, and therefore as our agents could not accede to such an arrangement, I made immediate application to the Postmaster-General to have them forwarded by the Telegraph as she was the fastest vessel.

I received from the Postmaster-General an order to that effect, and as the ship Oliver Lang was then telegraphed inside the heads with the mails of the 5th January, I offered to call alongside of her in the Bay, and accordingly I received a second order for the transhipment of her mails also. The letter of the Postmaster-General, addressed to the officer in charge of the Earl of Sefton, was conveyed on board of that ship by my chief officer, in company with a gentleman from the Post Office, but notwithstanding the mails were peremptorily refused to be delivered to us, and I now have in my possession the returned order with the following endorsement.

"The officer in charge of the Mail Ship Earl of Sefton, refuses to deliver the mail on the within order.

"(Signed) JOHN SMITH, per P. M. G.
"April 3rd, 1856."

Soon after 4 p.m. on Thursday, the Telegraph was dispatched from the railway pier at Sandridge, and about fifteen miles down the bay we went alongside the Oliver Lang, which vessel was then in tow of a steam-tug. Inquired if the Sydney mails were ready, and the answer was "that they were to be shipped on board the London." I stated that I had an order from the Postmaster-General for them, and the answer was—we have nothing to do with the Postmaster-General. Finding further application useless, we proceeded on our voyage. I presume the message not to deliver the mail to the Telegraph, was sent to the Oliver Lang by the tug.

I have considered it necessary in justice to myself to state the above facts, as no doubt there will be much disappointment felt by the public. I do not derive any pecuniary benefit from the transmission of the English mails, and my purpose was to bring on the letters and news as soon as possible. The Government doubtless will know how to vindicate their authority, which is a consummation to be wished for, when any clerk of a Liverpool agent can set at insulting defiance the order of the officer at the head of the postal department of Victoria. I will conclude by stating that the steamer London left the railway pier at the same time as the Telegraph, and shortly afterwards anchored, and there we left her.

I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,
GEORGE GILMORE.
Commander of the steamship Telegraph.

Queenscliffe, 9 a.m.

By the Oliver Lang (says the *Age*) we have news to the 8th January.

THE EAST.

We (*Times*) have received the following from the telegraphic dispatch:—

MARSEILLES CORRESPONDENCE, MONDAY.—Euphrates has arrived with advices from Constantinople 31st, and from America 29th December.

Your correspondent writing under date of 31st December, says:—"Letters from General Williams, of the 1st December, announce his arrival at Gumri in good health.

LATEST TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCH.

MARSEILLES, Sunday, January 13th.—The Longsor, which arrived this day from Constantinople, brings the following news:

Marshal Pelissier does not leave the Crimea.

No ship of war was lost in the late storm.

Omar Pasha had arrived at Batoum. His replacement was discussed but decided to be impossible.

General Martrampe will hold his place in Paris.

There had been a thaw at Sebastopol.

The Russians had increased their fortifications over Inkermann, and have unmasked their batteries on the left of the Tchernaya.

The army when near Kutais, was for two days without supplies, on account of the overflow of the rivers.

Seventy ships are loading at Constantinople with supplies and munitions of war.

Souchorim Kaleh.—Erzeroum is said to be in a bad way of defence, the fortifications having only 28 pieces of cannon.

Turin, January 5.—General Marmora leaves to-morrow for Paris.

The members of the Russian Grand Council of War at St. Petersburgh are principally assembled on the question relating to the fortification of the strategetic points of the Empire.

The fortifications of Kiew will be finished between this time and the end of winter.

AUSTRIA.—From the *Post*.—Berlin, January 5.—It is confidently stated that Austria seriously intends to submit to the Germanic Diet the proposition for peace which she has forwarded to St. Petersburgh.

THE WAR IN ASIA.

The *Post Ampt Gazette*, in a letter from Vienna of the 2nd, says Halim Pasha has arrived at Erzeroum, where troops are being collected by the Turkish Government.

SWEDEN.

HAMBURG, January 4.—According to advices from Sweden, General Blosh, Minister of War at Norway and Commander-in-Chief of the Army, has been directed to organise the Norwegian troops, in concert with the head of the war department at Stockholm.

Paris, Sunday Evening.

No accounts have as yet been received in Paris as to the impression produced on the Russian government by the communication of the Austrian proposition of which Count Esterhazy was the bearer, and I do not believe that we can have any before Wednesday. I only know as yet that Esterhazy had an interview with Nesselrode; the principal topic discussed was the conduct of Austria, and the Russian Minister expressed himself in plain terms on it. He was replied to by Esterhazy, and his language in defence of his master was precise and decided.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Accounts from Finland give a deplorable state of affairs, owing to the high prices of provisions and blockade. In many places bread had risen fifty per cent.; fuel was also an enormous price.

A Cabinet Council will be held at the Foreign Office on Friday.

MILITARY CONFERENCE.

The representatives of England at the military council to be held at Paris, viz.,—the Duke of Cambridge, Sir E. Lyons, Sir A. Airy, Sir H. Jones, and Admiral Dundas, will leave town to-morrow for the French metropolis.

SURRENDER OF KARS—5000 PRISONERS TAKEN.

Erzeroum, December 11.

OUR first news of the probable falling of Kars reached us through that fine old soldier, General Kmetti, riding in hot haste to reach this (Erzeroum) on the afternoon of the 28th ultimo. The intelligence he brought simply amounted to this:—That the provisions being all but exhausted, General Williams had sent his aide-de-camp, Major Teasdale, to Mouravieff, to propose the opening of negotiations. They were as follows:—That all non-combatants should be allowed to leave, that private property should be respected, the inhabitants uninjured, and that all foreigners in the Turkish service should be permitted to depart unquestioned. Last, not least, all officers were allowed to retain their swords, in consideration of their gallant defence on the 29th September, and to the honor of Mouravieff be it said that this generous clause was inserted in the body of the treaty with his own hand. Seventy guns on the other side, and 20,000 stand of arms were made over to the Russians. The Nizam (regulars), to the number of 6,000 were taken prisoners of war. The Rediff, or militia, and Bashi-bazouks were dismissed to go whither they would.

Vienna, December 28.

The following is a statement of the proposals which Count Esterhazy is to lay before the Court of St. Petersburg. They are described like the result of perfect understanding between the Western Powers and Austria, both with regard to tenor of conditions of peace which are to provide the necessary guarantee, and to the common action of the allies in case of their being rejected. The proposals contain, 1st. The relinquishment of the Russian protectorate over the Danubian Principalities, and the conditions essential to securing a new order of things there. The difficult point which is already in process of being carried out, is drawn up so decisively and so clearly, that in case of its acceptance, every prejudicial influence on the part of Russia in the deliberations as to the regulation of affairs in the Principalities is excluded at once. Russia is required simply to give her assent to the arrangements about to be made without anticipating them in any determination or in any resolution on the subject. 2nd. Cession of a portion of Bessarabia to such an extent that Russia would be not only removed from the Delta of the Danube, but would have to give up her entire position on that river. The geographical line for the future Russian frontier is traced on a map appended to the papers, and according to that the Russian frontier would be considerably thrust back. 3rd. Neutralisation of the Black Sea, without any Russian fortress or arsenals on its coasts at the mouths of the Danube; there is to be a station for vessels of war of small burden for the purposes of marine police. 4th. Common protection of the Porte.

All the above points have been proposed by Austria.

The following have been added by the Western Powers: Admission of Consuls into the harbors of the Black Sea, and an undertaking on the part of Russia never for the future to erect any fortifications on the Aland Isles. The term allowed for Russia by Count Esterhazy, who was expected to arrive in St. Petersburg on the 24th or 25th, is very short, and in ten days the decision must be made. Should the proposals be rejected, the immediate breaking off of diplomatic relations between Russia and Austria would ensue.

PROGRESS OF THE WAR.

SURRENDER OF KARS.

We regret to state that authentic intelligence has been received which leaves no doubt as to the fate of Kars. Ismail Pacha (General Kmety), with another officer, who succeeded in eluding the vigilance of the Russian outposts, have effected their escape. When they quitted Kars, General Williams had been compelled by famine to send a flag of truce to the Russian camp, offering capitulation.

We have just received intelligence from St. Petersburg, dated the 16th instant, which places beyond doubt the perfect correctness of the information announced by the *Morning Post* of the fall of Kars.

The following is the Russian despatch:—

"Kars surrendered to General Mouravieff on the 26th November. Vassef Pacha, other Turkish Pachas and General Williams, together with the whole of the garrison, are prisoners of war.

News received at Constantinople from the Turkish division, under Selim Pacha, which had been sent off to the relief of Kars, states that the division had not been able to advance.

The table lands of Armenia were covered with snow.

Despatches brought by a courier from Omar Pacha's army announce that the Generalissimo had not yet attacked Kutais, and that the head-quarters of the army had been removed to Redoubt Kale.

The troops now under Omar Pacha's command number 40,000 men, but the transport service was found to be very difficult on account of the season.

Mingrelia and Gourrel are entirely occupied by an Ottoman army of 40,000 men.

Another despatch says that Omar Pacha's plans may be considerably modified by the fall of Kars. Independently of his army, the Turks have only 21,000 men in Asia.

The *Breslau Gazette* publishes a letter from St. Petersburg, containing extracts from the *Caucase* and the *Tiflisser Blatte*, both published at Tiflis, relative to the siege of Kars. The writer says that early in November the blockaded garrison voluntarily surrendered 15 Russian prisoners and one officer, obviously for the purpose of diminishing the number of mouths to be fed, although at the risk of exposing the extremity of their condition. He then praises the happy audacity of General Susslow's advance upon the Droen Dagh, which so "imposed" on the Turkish commander, Vely Pacha, that he abandoned the hope of relieving the garrison. It would have been, he says, very easy to relieve Kars soon after the 29th September, but the attempt was deferred until Mouravieff had had time to recruit his army. The St. Petersburg correspondent, who necessarily writes in ignorance of the fall of Kars, concludes thus:—Should Kars, however, be compelled to surrender, the enterprise of Omar Pasha will have fallen to the ground. General Mouravieff will not have earned any great renown, but the moral effect on the Turkish army and its foreign officers, so helplessly abandoned by the authorities at Constantinople, will be immense. That army, however, may take to itself credit for having held the Russian army of Asia in check until a season when it must suspend the further prosecution of its plans.

The park of artillery at Kars when it surrendered numbered 130 field pieces and a few siege guns. The garrison is believed to have been about 16,000 strong. The defiles between Kars and Erzeroum are held by the Russians.

Galignani's Messenger says:—"The town of Kars itself is but a congregation of huts and squalid dwelling-houses, dominated by an ancient Genoese citadel, long since in ruins and unsusceptible of defence. The Russians would obtain no plunder, for the inhabitants are poverty stricken. The companion of Kmety will probably have been General Coleman, formerly chief of the staff in Hungary, who replaced General Guyon in the capacity of head of the staff at Kars. This officer is one of the best tacticians of the day, as Kmety is one of the bravest and most brilliant of infantry commanders. The only other Hungarian officers who would incur the danger of being delivered up to Austria by the Russians are Baron Schwartzenburg and Major Taschler. The latter has probably accompanied the two generals in their escape (providing such has really taken place) whilst the former would shelter himself from the animosity of the enemy under his Belgian nationality."

REFUSAL OF THE TERMS OF THE BESIEGED, AND SORTIE OF THE GARRISON.

VIENNA, Saturday.—The *Fremden Blatt* contains a letter from a British officer at Kars, dated November 11, informing us that the state of the besieged garrison was hopeless. They had offered to surrender if permitted to retreat to Erzeroum, but these terms were refused by General Mouravieff. On the 10th the garrison made a sortie, and were repulsed. In reference to the above intelligence it may be remarked that, on Wednesday, the express which was transmitted by magnetic telegraph stated that the *Invalide Russe*, of December 2nd, contained a despatch from General Mouravieff, dated November 10th, in which nothing was said about the state of affairs at Kars beyond announcing that the blockade of the place was vigorously maintained.

LATEST PEACE RUMOURS.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* repeats the usual pacific rumours. "It is reported," he says, "that Russia is on the point of accepting the Austrian propositions, and that in fact, we are on the eve of peace." But this gossip, repeated from day to day has ceased to excite interest, and not a single authentic statement is given whatever to confirm or contradict it.

The correspondent of the *Times* gives some extracts from a letter describing the great penury to which the sacrifices occasioned by the war have reduced the higher classes of Russia.

The Paris correspondent of the *Post* writes:—"The best information in my possession at the present moment as to the peace question is this. Russia has not officially commissioned or countenanced any propositions. Austrian diplomacy has made suggestions which have been submitted to Paris and London. The Cabinets of France and England have requested that the said propositions for peace should be stated more clearly, and that they should also be fully sanctioned by Russia before any attempt is made at negotiation. At this stage of the affair Austria is supposed to have communicated with St. Petersburg, and so matters remain."

Vienna, December 7.—The *Augsburg Gazette* publishes the following:—"Up to this time no ground has been gained upon which negotiations for peace can be commenced. The story of an Austrian ultimatum is a pure invention." A letter from St. Petersburg, under date of December 3, says:—The *Invalide Russe* contains an order of the day by the Emperor, issued after his inspection of the 4th and 5th Infantry Divisions of the Russian Army in the Crimea, in which it is said of eight regiments seven only could show an effective of more than two battalions. The *Augsburg Gazette* announces that the entire army of the Austrian Monarch, the army corps occupying Moldo-Wallachia alone excepted, is to be reduced to a peace footing, as the 4th army corps standing in Galicia has already been. The next corps for reduction is that commanded by the Archduke Albert, stationed in Hungary and Transylvania. The diminution is effected not only by granting leave to a large number of individual soldiers, but by the disbanding of certain battalions. This fact will help us to judge how far the Emperor preserves his intention of becoming an active ally.

In the *Independance* it is again asserted that the *Moniteur* is about to publish an article both on the peace negotiations and General Canrobert's mission. The *Constitutionnel* analyses the respective sentiments inspired in France and England by the rumours of peace, and comes to the conclusion that the inclinations of the French people are pacific, and those of the English less warlike than have been represented by the journals of the two capitals.

The weekly journal, the *Press*, in its number of this morning, says—"We have no wish to affect a knowledge of secrets we do not possess; we can reason only from probabilities. They have very little to do with terms that will be satisfactory to Russia. It is only on the supposition that they entertain a well-grounded belief that she will subscribe to terms which the Allies deem satisfactory, that we can explain the fact that stares us in the face, or the discussion, at this moment, of terms of pacification."

The following despatch, dated Vienna, the 17th instant, has been received:—Count Esterhazy left Vienna yesterday (Sunday) night, for St. Petersburg, with orders to return immediately should the Austrian propositions, of which he is the bearer, not be accepted by the Russian Government.

The *Times* Paris correspondent states that the difference which existed between the French and English Governments relative to the conditions on which they would make peace with Russia are terminated. The propositions which Count Esterhazy will have to communicate to M. De Nesselrode are such as are considered acceptable by England and France. Opinion is divided as to the result of the mission, but the majority incline to the belief that Russia will not accept the propositions; and if she perseveres in the determination expressed not many weeks since, the *Times* correspondent fears that opinion will prove to be correct. Not long since the Prussian Minister at St. Petersburg had a long interview with Nesselrode, and urged an arrangement, but was unsuccessful. Nesselrode replied that Russia will never treat while there is a single foreign soldier on her territory.

MORE FIGHTING IN THE CRIMEA.

The following despatch respecting an affair at Baga Orkousta Skrada is as received by the French Minister of War from General Pelissier:—

"SEBASTOPOL, 8th December.—Between 2000 and 3000 infantry and 400 and 500 cavalry have attacked Baga Orkousta Skrada. After an hour's sharp firing the enemy beat a retreat, leaving in our hands about thirty prisoners, of whom two are officers, besides killed and wounded, the number of whom is unknown at present. Our loss is insignificant."

Baga Orkousta Skrada are three villages situated at the eastern extremity of the valley of Baidar, and to the extreme right of the French position as well as that of the allied army. Our allies are posted very strongly here, and their reserves are close at hand.

FURTHER RUSSIAN BANK SUSPENSIONS.

The Imperial Bank of Odessa is not the only one that has suspended payment. The same has taken place in other government establishments of the same kind.

RETURN OF THE BALTIC FLEET.

Telegraphic news from Hamburg, dated the 13th instant, announces that the entire squadron of British sailing vessels of the navy in the north, numbering seventeen, had quitted the Baltic, and that no English vessels of war now remained. The ships were all to return to this country.

DEPRESSION IN ST. PETERSBURG.

A letter written at St. Petersburg, of December 6th describes the depression in that city. The writer says it is only now people begin to think that the Russian armies are not always invincible, and the peasants cannot recover their astonishment.

ANOTHER VICTORY BY OMAR PACHA.

MARSEILLES, December 19.—By advices from Constantinople just received, we learn, that after a battle, Omar Pacha had taken possession of Knoni, which is five and a half leagues from Kutais. He found at the place 1200 furs. He had pushed on to the banks of the Rion, and had made preparations to attack Kutais.

SWEDISH TREATY WITH THE ALLIES.

STOCKHOLM, December 18.—The King of Sweden has ratified a treaty with England and France. The allied powers guarantee the territorial integrity of Sweden, and the latter engages not to alienate any part of its territory to Russia. The contracting parties engage to communicate, mutually and reciprocally, all propositions coming from Russia.

The *Moniteur* contains the articles of the treaty with Sweden. It was concluded Nov. 19th, and its object is said to be to prevent any complication of a nature to trouble the balance of power in Europe. Sweden undertakes in the most solemn manner, not to allow Russia, under any pretence whatever, to occupy any portion of the territory of Sweden and Norway; and in case of Russia attempting any act of aggression, France and England engage to provide Sweden with sufficient naval and military forces to co-operate with those of Sweden in resisting Russia. The nature, the importance, and the destination of the forces in question, to be decided by a common agreement between the Three Powers.

HAMBURG, December 19.—The *Borsenhalle* states that the treaty just ratified at Stockholm concedes to France and England the privileges of establishing depots and hospitals on Swedish territory. In return, the Western Powers undertake to maintain the integrity of Sweden against Russia, should the latter treat the conduct of the Swedes as a breach of neutrality, and declare war.

LATER FROM THE EAST.

MARSEILLES, December 12.—The steamer Gange, which sailed from Constantinople on the 2d instant, has arrived here.

The English squadron under Sir Houston Stewart, was to leave Constantinople for Smyrna on the 4th instant. It was believed at Constantinople that this squadron would visit Greece and Italy, and would probably enter the Adriatic.

The British cavalry and the cavalry of the Anglo-Turkish Contingent had arrived at Constantinople from Balaklava and Kertch.

General Williams and Kerim Pacha, for their services in the defence of Kars, have been nominated *mushirs* or field-marshals by the Sultan.

CONSTANTINOPLE, December 3.—Although the bulk of our army is still in the Crimea, a very considerable depot is forming at Scutari and its vicinity, where, within a few days from this time, at least 12,000 men will be assembled, to be quartered there during the winter. The greater part of the cavalry has already arrived, both from Balaklava and from Eupatoria, and the rest is coming down daily.

A letter from Kinburn, in the *Presse d'Orient*, dated November 26, mentions the commencement of severe cold. There is floating ice upon the sea, and the vessels at anchor off Oczakoff are fringed with icicles. Part of the soldiers are under canvas, but they are well provided with warm clothing. Wild fowl is abundant—duck and very palatable sea birds. The fort has been repaired; the garrison is not stronger than the former Russian one, but it is considered ample to resist any possible attack.

Two nights ago three Sardinian gens-d'armes took a box, containing 30,000f., to their hospital on the Bosphorus. They were in a caique with two rowers. The money and two of the gens-d'armes remained at the hospital: the third man returned to the caique with the box. On his way down the Bosphorus the rowers, unaware that the box was empty, tried to throw the Sardinian overboard to get possession of it. He shot one and killed the other with his sword. Unable to manage the boat, he drifted against an Austrian vessel, and was taken on board.

REPORTED CONSPIRACY IN RUSSIA.

The Paris *Patrie* says that, to the external difficulties she has to contend with, Russia is about to become a prey to internal dissensions of a most serious character. Private information enables the *Patrie* to state that a conspiracy has broken out in the heart of the empire to overthrow the government of the Czar. Members of the first families are as usual to be found among the conspirators. The *Patrie*, not indicating the source from whence this intelligence extraordinary is derived, it should be received with the greatest caution.

AMERICA.

By the mail steamer Canada, which arrived on Sunday the, 16th, we have advices from Boston, of date the 5th instant, and Halifax the 7th, and (by telegraph) from New York to the evening of the 6th instant. The Atlantic had arrived at New York, with dates from Liverpool of the 17th ult.

President Pierce had not delivered his message to Congress up to the latest dates, nor had a speaker to the House of Representatives been elected, although nine ballots had taken place. Mr. Richardson, of Illinois, stood highest on the list, and if a coalition of the democratic and know-nothing sections of the House take place, as it is not improbable, he will likely carry the day. Other officers of the House have yet to be balloted for. There is very little news by this arrival.

There is nothing new in the relations of the United States with Britain. All is friendly, as, in fact, it has ever been. The United States Government has definitely rejected the proposal of Denmark to compound for the Sound dues. America demands their total abolition.

INFATUATION OF RUSSIA.

(From the Morning Chronicle, January 2.)

THE infatuation of Russia equals her arrogance. Here, at the close of a campaign, in the course of which her arms have been subjected to every humiliation and defeat known to civilized warfare, she proposes with a cool audacity, or an utter obliviousness of current events, to revert to the untenable position she held prior to the commencement of the war. She absolutely ignores the existence of anything in the shape of European international law, and claims the right to wreak her will upon her original victim, without the intervention of the police of diplomacy!

If the intelligence which we published yesterday were not authenticated, it would be all but impossible to believe that something like a "hoax" had not been practised on the public of Western Europe. Yet telegraphic despatches from Berlin, upon which reliance can be placed, announce the publication of a circular addressed by the Czar's Ministry to the representatives of Russia at the different Courts of Europe, in which is announced the construction or interpretation, in accordance with which the third of the Four Points would be accepted by that Power. The conditions, as interpreted by Russia, are as follow:—

"1. The principle of closing the Straits shall be maintained.

"2. No military flag shall be admitted into the Black Sea, except that of the naval forces which Russia and Turkey shall judge it suitable to allow, by common accord.

"3. The amount of the forces shall be fixed by a direct understanding between Russia and Turkey, without the ostensible participation of the other Powers."

In other words, the interference or supervision of the Allied Powers, or of the European States generally, is utterly repudiated; and Turkey is to be left hereafter at the mercy of her enemy, more exasperated than ever against her, on account of the efforts she has made to secure the protection of her friends.

If this intelligence be correct, there is an end of all hope that the pending negotiations will result in peace or even in any serious discussion. A Ministerial organ, referring to the Czar's circular, observes that Russia consents to do "something less than the Powers assembled at Vienna declared to be necessary." This, "something less" happens to be of sufficient magnitude to involve the whole question at issue between the belligerents. What was the cause of the war? That Russia, believing the Western Powers to be pre-occupied by domestic troubles or international jealousies, sought to profit by the opportunity to subvert the independence of Turkey. This she attempted by an audacious violation of the rights of nations, which even to the present hour she has continued to justify. What is the present stipulation of Russia? That the Black Sea shall be shut except to herself and Turkey, and that they shall arrange between themselves the extent of the naval forces they shall respectively maintain in those waters. In point of fact, the pretension now put forward is really more audacious and untenable than that which formed the groundwork of the policy of the Emperor Nicholas. He, at least, proceeded upon a theory, which was so far new that it had never been taken cognizance of by a competent international tribunal. But the Emperor Alexander, after the forces of his empire, naval and military, have been beaten in every conceivable manner, obstinately puts forward a similar proposition, well knowing that the great Powers of Europe had decided against its admission.

This diplomatic circular is so completely a new defiance to Europe, that we cannot understand any organ of the Government deliberately instituting comparisons between it and some other propositions. The question is not one of detail, but of principle. It is not in dispute whether there shall be a certain number of vessels of each power in the Black Sea, but whether or not Turkey shall be effectually protected against absorption by Russia. To leave Turkey defenceless—to close the Straits to the vessels of the European Powers, and permit Russia hereafter to operate, by menace or intrigue, on her destined victim—would be to fling away all the advantages that have been gained by two years of hard fighting and sacrifice, and to stultify ourselves in the eyes of the world. It is quite clear that the lust of conquest has superseded, in the Russian mind, all moral influences and restraints; and that, if we could make the rulers of that country understand our purposes, we must speak to them in their own language.

This circular is not merely an insult to the Western Powers, it is an attempt to attach Austria to the Russian policy. It will be remembered that, when Lord John Russell found himself so bewildered at Vienna by the craft of the Russian diplomatists, he clung for protection to Austria, and fell to a very great extent into Austrian views. Count Buol then proposed a certain scheme or plan of settlement. As against the "equilibrium" proposal, he suggested that of "limitation,"—which amounted very nearly to that now so audaciously proposed by Russia. Each of the powers on the Euxine seaboard—that is to say, Russia and Turkey—was to maintain a certain fixed force in that sea—to the latter being reserved the right of opening the Straits to the fleets of the European powers, if menaced with attack. This proposal, which was in the first instance rejected by France and England, is identical in principle with that just made by Russia—the sole difference being that now not one word is said as to the right of Turkey to open the Straits, when finding herself in danger. It is quite obvious that the motive of this step is to flatter and propitiate Austria, and detach her from the Western Powers—perhaps to furnish her with an excuse for long meditated treachery. Upon this subject, however, it is premature to pronounce an opinion, until we know in what manner that proposition has been received at the Court of Vienna.

Russia appears determined to reverse the ordinary course of nations in political matters. She is carrying on the "game of brag" to an extent which would be ludicrous, if the consequences were not likely to prove so tragical. It has ever been the custom of the world that, as the fortune of war decided against a nation, proposals were successively tendered more and more favourable to the conqueror. Such is not the policy of the present enemy of Europe. The terms the Czar offers after the fall of Sebastopol are still more favourable to himself than those he submitted to before that event. If his assurance goes on increasing in the same ratio, the bombardment of Cronstadt, or the capture of St. Petersburg, will naturally lead to a demand that a Constantine or an Alexander shall be installed at Constantinople.

The absolute neutralisation of the Black Sea would appear to present the only certain solution of the present difficulty. That neutralisation can only be safely arrived at by the total exclusion of ships of war from those waters. If Russia were sincere in her professions of a desire to respect the moral law of the world, she would not hesitate to accept a settlement which would afford every legitimate field for her commerce. That she really meditates, sooner or later, the conquest of Turkey, is evident from her endeavour to free herself from all surveillance in the Black Sea, and to have her destined prey at some future period wholly in her power. It is not to be supposed that either England or France will submit to such an iniquity. The mask is virtually thrown aside by their enemy; and they have the satisfaction of knowing that he was forced to do so by their moderation, and their desire to overlook his past offences for the sake of peace. Regarding the matter in the interests of European civilisation, it is deeply to be deplored that this result should have attended the renewed attempt at negotiations; for it will now become the duty of the allies—and in that term may soon be included the whole of the States of Europe with the exception of one dastard neutral—not merely to press their military operations with unrelenting vigour and perseverance, but even to reject all future overtures of peace that may be made by a Power which sees only a provocation to insult in the magnanimity of a victorious enemy.

CONFLICTING COUNCILS AT ST. PETERSBURG.

The Paris *Constitutionnel* has a correspondence from St. Petersburg, which is certainly worth glancing at. The writer relates that, in the Russian capital at this moment, are absolutely sitting and functioning two state councils of a diametrically opposite tendency. One provoked into existence, inspired, and presided over by Count Nesselrode, and having peace for its avowed and well-defined aim; and the other, composed of various generals, and presided over by the Czar himself, and whose object, if it be not the literal prosecution of the war as a political necessity and doctrine, prescripted and carried out, is, at all events, the best possible organisation of the war in detail. This council has, it seems, amongst its members, the three Grand Dukes, brothers of the Emperor, and the Generals-in-Chief Gortschakoff, Berg, Grabbe, Severs, Rudiger, and Paniutine, with the Admirals Sitkje, Nowossilsky, Mikoff, and all the disposable aides-de-camp generals. The immediate occupation of this council would, it appears, be the decision whether or not to abandon the Crimea, and the propriety of continuing the war upon that one particular point of the territory; and the meeting, which is in all readiness to act, is to agree upon some conclusion, it is affirmed, about the middle of this month. Now, the writer of the correspondence in question says beforehand, that the majority of the council is of opinion that the Crimea should be preserved at all costs, and the war carried on, defending the soil step by step; while Prince Gortschakoff, on the contrary, who can best appreciate the difficulties and dangers of the contest, is quite of a mind to abandon the peninsula, and urges it upon his imperial master.

FORTIFICATIONS OF NICHOLAIEFF.

Travellers from Nicholaieff state that it is impossible to recognise that place, in consequence of the great change which has taken place within the last few months. The fortifications commenced at the point where the Ingul joins the Bug, at a distance of five versts from the town. Three rows of fortifications protect the approaches, and the town itself is defended by more than four hundred guns of different calibre. Whole streets of narrow buildings have been pulled down, and vast barracks, hospitals, and provision depots erected in their places. The old Admiralty building has been changed into a star fort, which bears the name of Admiral Lazaroff. The greatest activity is still displayed, and the bridge in the neighbourhood of the village of Barvaroffka is constantly loaded with waggons conveying cannon and provisions.

THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON AND THE PEACE RUMORS.

The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News* says, "From all I can learn it appears that the Emperor is surrounded by a very strong peace party. Many of his oldest and most influential friends say to him, in substance this: 'Sire, what more have you to gain by the war? You have revived the *prestige* of your name; you have given the French army an abundant feast of glory; you have raised your influence in Europe to the highest pitch. What more can you want? The continuance of the war implies further loans, and a continuance of sacrifices on the part of all classes of society, which the people may perhaps ill support, especially during the privations which are to be seriously apprehended in the course of the ensuing winter.' To all this advice the Emperor maintains the attitude of a Sovereign struggling passively with his councillors. He cannot but perceive that no peace but one disgraceful to France and England could be made under present circumstances. There are rumors of new taxes being now under the consideration of the Council of State. Amongst others there is, it is said, to be a further tax on railways, and an increase in the tobacco duties."

THE RUSSIAN BLACK SEA FLEET.

The *Moniteur* publishes a document of some interest, being the official list drawn up by the Russian Admiralty for the financial period of 1852 to 1853, of all the ships of war then constituting the British fleet in the Black Sea. According to this document, the Russian fleet at the Black Sea, at the moment when hostilities commenced, was planned to comprise a series of 187 numbers, 127 of which were in commission, the remaining number being either on the stocks or in dock for repairs. The gross amount of 127 vessels consisted of 16 ships, 7 frigates, 5 corvettes, 12 brigs, 6 war-steamers, &c. This fleet is now utterly destroyed or dispersed. Of the 16 ships enumerated in this list, 15 have been sunk by the Russians in the roadstead itself of Sebastopol; the last one, the Maria, was a few days before the assault burned by our bombs; 5 sailing vessels, 3 corvettes, 7 brigs, 11 war-steamers, among which are the Vladimir, that played so important a part in the defence of that place, the Bessarabia and the Gromonosets, that conveyed to Constantinople the celebrated embassy of Prince Menschikoff; the Star of the North and Peter the Great, commissioned for the use of the Imperial family in their trips to various parts of the Crimea; a certain number of other inferior vessels, such as the transports, mortar vessels, &c., forming with the ships a total of about 60 men-of-war, also perished at Sebastopol. A few that have taken refuge in the creeks to the north of the roadstead are doomed to certain destruction. The remainder of the fleet, consisting chiefly of steamers and large military transports, have been destroyed in the Sea of Azoff, or lie stranded in the mouth of the Don and in the Putrid Sea. A few vessels employed in the Dnieper were alone able, at the commencement of the war, to take refuge at Cherson or Nicolaieff, where they are blockaded by our naval division of Kinburn.

SUSPENSION OF PAYMENT BY THE ODESSA IMPERIAL COMMERCIAL BANK.

Vienna, Thursday Evening, 6th December.

The *Oesterreichische Correspondenz* has the following:—

"The Odessa Imperial Commercial Bank has suspended its hard cash payments. Unpleasant scenes have occurred in consequence. The gendarmerie remind people that by refusing to take bank notes they display animosity towards Government. The premium on silver is already 12 and 15 per cent.

THE LONDON AND PARIS EXHIBITIONS.—The French newspapers publish a comparison between the principal results of the London Exhibition of 1851 and that of Paris of the present year, which is not without interest. The principal feature in it is, that whilst the former was open 165 days and the latter 198, the number of visitors to the former was 6,039,195, and to the latter only 4,533,464; and that the receipts at London were 12,625,500f., and at Paris only 2,941,668f.

The Lords of the Treasury are causing inquiries to be made in all the public offices, touching the age and abilities of the clerks. It is expected that a sweeping superannuation will take place, much to the delight, of course, of the young ones looking forward to promotion.

SIR COLIN CAMPBELL.—The baggage and camp requirements of this distinguished man have left town for the Crimea. Sir Colin follows almost immediately, and proceeds to his destination via Paris. In the latter he will make a very brief stay. A special steamer will be at his disposal at Marseilles.

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

THEIR lordships met at two o'clock on Tuesday. The Lords Commissioners (the Lord Chancellor, Earl Granville, and the Earl of Harrowby) took their seats on the cross bench in front of the throne.

The Commons having been summoned (the House being represented by Mr. Shaw Lefevre), the commission was read, and the Lord Chancellor rose and said, that, by virtue of the commission just read, he, in the name of her Majesty, declared Parliament further prorogued until Tuesday the 31st of January, then and there to proceed with despatch of business.

The Commons then retired, and their lordships adjourned.

DEATH OF MR. ROGERS.

(From the Morning Chronicle, 19th December.)

IN more than the fulness of years Samuel Rogers has departed from the scene of an existence more than ordinarily dressed with the favours of fortune and the charms of life. But a few years more and he would have been a centenarian. As it was, he was a connecting link between two eras—the friend, in more senses than one, of Sheridan and his contemporaries, and the patron and indulgent critic of the youngest aspirants of the present day in poetry, the arts, or general literature. Commencing at a very early age, with a reputation second to that of few of the illustrious writers of the last century—himself one of the most brilliant of the lights that illumined its decline—he also enjoyed an advantage but rarely accorded to the sons of genius, that of an ample fortune and a social status, which constituted him the point of attraction of all the celebrities of his time. No man, perhaps, ever lived who enjoyed such opportunities as Rogers of contemplating humanity in its more glorious aspects; for it was rarely indeed that any personage of distinction, more especially in the more humanising pursuits, passed through London, that he did not seek, as an honor, a presentation to Samuel Rogers. Those whom we most reverence in their undying works were his intimate associates, even the most distinguished of them looking up to him as their "guide, philosopher, and friend."

Mr. Rogers died very early yesterday morning, at his house in St. James's-place, in the presence of Dr. Beattie and Mr. E. Paine, his attendant. With Mr. Rogers has expired the last of the brilliant series of poets whose works have thrown so bright a reflection upon the closing years of the last and the beginning of the present century.

Mr. Rogers was born in the year 1751, and was, therefore, in his 95th year.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

In reference to the rumour that the Prince of Wales is to enter at Oxford University, the *Oxford Chronicle* states that apartments are in course of preparation for his Royal Highness at Christchurch.

Preparations are in progress at Turin to celebrate the return of the King of Sardinia to his dominions. Trophies of flowers, to be illuminated by gas, and other ornaments, are being erected on the Piazza Carlo Felice.

Marie Amelie, ex Queen of the French, has been able to get up for several successive days, and is in a fair way of recovery.

No improvement has taken place in Prince Paskiewitsch's health. Prince Theodore, his son, has arrived at Warsaw, and Professor Oppolzer, a physician of great eminence, has been sent for from Vienna to attend on the illustrious patient.

The Princess Amelia of Saxony, who lately underwent an operation for cataract, has fully recovered her sight, and is going on so well that no further bulletins are to be issued.

The Emperor of Russia, in returning through Moscow, devoted the short time he stopped there to religious acts. He visited in succession the numerous churches of the Kremlin, and paid his devotions to the relics, and at his departure he received from the Bishop the image of a saint.

The *Gazette* contains a notice for the election of a temporal peer of Ireland, in the room of the late Viscount De Vesci.

On the 22nd December, the National Guard of Paris intend giving a banquet to the Imperial Guard in the Palace of the Universal Exhibition.

The rumour that General Shabelski, who commanded the Russian cavalry before Eupatoria on a recent occasion, and sustained a loss, had been disgraced by the Emperor is not correct. The Emperor has conferred on him the Order of St. Vladimir of the first class.

Baron James Rothschild, who was at Compiegne with the imperial and royal party on Thursday week, arrived in Paris at twelve o'clock on Friday, in consequence of a telegraphic despatch informing him of the death of his eldest brother, M. Anselm Rothschild, of Frankfort.

Dr. Cullen, who at one time had paramount influence at Rome, is said to have lost something of that influence, and Dr. M'Hale has proportionately risen in the estimation of the Pope and the Propaganda.

An order of the day of the Grand Duke Constantine, published at St. Petersburg on the 28th ult., announces that the crews of the fleet who have taken part in the defence of Sebastopol may carry on their helmets the following inscription, "For Sebastopol, from September 13, 1854, to August 27, 1855."

A "monster concert" is about to be given at Vienna, and out of the proceeds a handsome monument is to be erected over the spot where Mozart's bones lie.

Mademoiselle Julie, whose clothes caught fire during the performance of the Good Woman of the Wood, at the Plymouth Theatre, on the 20th November, expired on Sunday morning, in her nineteenth year.

Mdlle. Rachel's brother has written to the *Figaro* to state that the receipts of the French company for the first two months of their acting in America (at New York and Boston), amounted to upwards of £21,000.

The Austrian Minister of Finance has calculated that the proposed reduction of the army will be a saving to the Treasury of 30,000,000 florins—a sum equivalent to about £3,000,000.

Shakspeare's Tempest has been produced at the Munich Theatre, with great success. The *Augsburg Gazette* says that this is the first time the drama has ever been played in its original form in Germany.

Permission has been refused to a Prussian Protestant nobleman to purchase a domain in the Tyrol. This is looked on as one of the first fruits of the Austrian Concordat.

The receipts of the theatres, concerts, balls, and curiosities of Paris in the month of November amounted to 1,510,319 francs, being 263,805 francs less than those of October.

A medical journal of St. Petersburg states that between October 1, 1852, and the 1st November, 1855, there have been 5665 cases of cholera in that city.

During the week ending November 17th, the imports of foreign dry goods at New York were 100 per cent. larger than in the corresponding period last year.

According to the *Echo de l'Est*, it is in contemplation to form a camp next spring on the banks of the Moselle.

The grocers of Newcastle and Gateshead have contributed £474 to the local charities, in lieu of the practice, which is to be abandoned, of giving Christmas boxes to their customers.

A letter from Genoa states that three hundred political refugees have just embarked at that port for Australia.

The Government has asked the Highland Society to undertake permanently the collection of the agricultural statistics of Scotland.

ALLEGED BIBLE BURNING AT KINGSTOWN.—On Saturday morning the trial of Father Petcherine was resumed. Counsel for the traverser produced one witness, whom the court refused to admit, upon the grounds that the evidence had reference to declarations and professions made antecedent to the alleged offence. There was no other witness produced for the defence, and the Crown declined addressing the jury. Mr. Baron Greene summed up at great length, and the jury retired at half-past two o'clock. At three o'clock they returned into court with a verdict of acquittal, which was received with loud cheers. The other defendant, the boy Hamilton, was put upon trial on Monday, charged with having torn and burned copies of the New Testament at the late burning of books at Kingstown. The traverser was acquitted. The verdict was received with loud cheers by a crowded court. The Roman Catholic inhabitants of Kingstown and its vicinity illumined their houses very generally on Saturday night to celebrate the triumph of Father Petcherine; there were also some illuminations in a few of the streets of Dublin, and the excitement displayed by the populace on the occasion appears to exceed any felt by them since the memorable period of the State trials.—*European Times*, December 21.

It is said that Lord Dundonald has at last obtained a settlement of his undeniable claims at the hands of the Mexican Government, and that he is to receive a sum of £30,000 down, and an annuity of £2000 a year.

DEATH OF JOSIAH CONDER, ESQ.—This sad event occurred on Thursday evening, at the residence of the deceased, St. John's Wood. The deceased gentleman had long held a prominent position among the Congregational body, both as an author and as editor of the *Eclectic*.

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SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

April 5.—Adolph, Hamburg brig, 124 tons, Captain Myer, from Hamburg November 14, and Isle of Wight December 8. Kirchner and Co., agents.

April 5.—Camilla, schooner, 201 tons, Captain Roedier, from Hokianga, New Zealand, the 25th ultimo. A. S. Webster, agent.

April 5.—Shamrock, (s.), 350 tons, Captain Wilson, from Moreton Bay, the 3rd instant. Passengers—Mr. and Miss Beattie, Mr. Graham, Mr. and Mrs. Buckley, Master Patterson, Messrs. Thompson, Hamilton, Andrew, Rogers, and 21 in the steerage. A. S. N. Co., agents.

April 5.—Telegraph (s.), 650 tons, Captain George Gilmore, from Melbourne the 3rd instant. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. Bowen, Mrs. Blythe, Messrs. Myers, Magnetre, Jennerett, Gunn, and 21 in the steerage. A. S. N. Company, agents.

April 6.—H.M.S. Juno, 26 guns, Captain Freemantle, from Hobart Town.

April 6.—Gipsy (s.), 93 tons, Captain Martin, from the Manning River the 5th instant. Passengers—Miss Power, Miss Tudor, Mr. Goldschmidt, and 6 in the steerage.

April 6.—Yarra Yarra (s.), 560 tons, Captain Bell, from Wide Bay the 3rd instant. Passengers—Mr. Eldon, and 15 in the steerage. A. S. N. Co., agents.

April 6.—Highland Lad, schooner, 109 tons, Captain Mansell, from Melbourne the 17th ultimo. Church and Co., agents.

April 6.—London (s.), 700 tons, Captain Watts, from Melbourne 4th inst. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. Villars, Mr. and Mrs. M'Donald 3 children and servant, Mr. and Mrs. Corbin and child, Miss Sleight, Captain Askerman, Messrs. F. Hiever, Sayers, Sleight, Hinches, Buchanan, Turner, Dickinson, Martin, Barr, Cassidy, and 30 in the steerage. E. M. Sayers, agents.

DEPARTURES.

April 5.—Wonga Wonga (s.), for Melbourne.
April 5.—Annie McLean, for Guam.
April 5.—Wizard, for South Sea Islands.
April 5.—Georgia, for Auckland.
April 6.—Vernon, for South Seas.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.

This Day.—Alma and Olga, City of Bristol, Thomas Lowry, and Ranger, for Guam; Ariel, for Howe's Island; Arthur, for Bordeaux.

CLEARANCES.

April 5.—Waterwitch, schooner, 92 tons, Captain Rodd, for South Sea Islands. Passengers: Mrs. Rodd and 1 in the steerage.

April 5.—Wonga Wonga (s.), 753 tons, Captain R. G. Gilmore, for Melbourne. Passengers—Messrs. W. H. Rutherford, G. Mooney, W. Thompson, J. Brown, A. Greville, J. T. Wright, Mrs. Kay, Miss Anderson, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. J. Fillingham, John Pearse, Mrs. Parker, Mr. Raymond, Mr. and Mrs. Harris, Mr. W. Hall, and 39 in the steerage.

COASTERS INWARDS.

April 5.—Titania from Shoalhaven, 34 tons potatoes; Sylph from Brisbane Water, 6500 feet timber, 7050 palings, 5000 shingles.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.

April 5.—Uncle Tom and Sylph for Brisbane Water. Rover for the Hawkesbury.

IMPORTS.

April 5.—Adolph, from Hamburg: 30 barrels split peas, Hesge and Prell; 376 boxes candles, 1 box, E. Solomon; 1 case, Petersen and Co; 1 parcel, Solmitz and Co; 3 cases, Goldsmith, Hamburger and Co.—Cargo for Clarence River, 420 cases sulphuric acid, 1254 deals, 23 tons lime stone, Kirchner and Co.

April 5.—Camilla, from Hokianga: 70 000 feet spars and timber, 3000 boat knees, 70 tons kauri gum. A. S. Webster.

April 5.—Telegraph (s.), from Melbourne: 3 packages, containing 2000 ounces gold, 63 cases apples, 1 piano, 5 packages. Order.

EXPORTS.

April 5.—Wonga Wonga, (s.), for Melbourne: 1 case, Ray, Glaister and Co; 24 bundles steel, 65 boiler plates, 1 case brass, 3 parcels, 80 buckets, P. N. Russell and Co; 4 cases, 1 truss boots, J. V. Barnard; 1 case, Parrot Brothers; 1 case saddlery, W. L. Brown; 20 drums, 8 kegs, 4 bundles pans, 2 casks, Lavicks and Piper; 1 parcel, Hoffarning; 1 trunk, E. Vickery; 3 bales leather, 1 truss, Saddington and Son; 3 cases, S. Falk; 5 cases, 1 bale, 5 packages drapery, J. Rickards; 27 cases, Berens and Co; 1 parcel, Mrs. Jamieson; 4 cases, Youngman and Co; 4 packages, 1 bale leather, Hall and Alderson; 2 cases, G. Rees; 1 razor grinder, Collins; 6 half-tierces tobacco, Lamb, Spry and Co; 148 cases old tom, Gilchrist and Watt; 20 casks butter, J. Caldwell; 1 case vestments, Rev. O'Connell; 13 casks fruit, T. Lawless; 9 casks 4 cases fruit, Weeks; 1 parcel, J. Moore; 9 cases, 2 cases, D. Mackellar; 2 cases, J. Keep; 13 cases biscuits, G. Wilkie; 4 cases cloth, Frame, Brothers, and Gans; 13 cases salmon, A. Solmitz; 1 parcel, L. L. Insurance Company; 1 parcel, Hesge and Prell; 4 bags oysters, G. Drewery; 1 case boots, Delaney, Brothers; 2 cases, W. G. and A. Moore; 1 parcel, Mackintosh and Hirst; 1 box gold 1364 ounces, Oriental Bank; 9 trunks 2 cases boots and shoes, T. and W. Bennett; 2 trunks 1 box, B. G. Sheidar.

SHIPS' MAILS.

Mails will be closed at the General Post Office, as follows:—

For California.—By the What Cheer, this day, at noon, if not underweigh.

For Navigators' Island.—By the Ariel, this day, at noon, if not underweigh.

For Moreton Bay.—By the Shamrock (s.), to-morrow, at 5·30 p.m.

Custom House.—Entered outwards, April 5: Wonga Wonga (s.), 706 tons, Gilmore, for Melbourne; Waterwitch schooner, 92 tons, Rodd, for South Sea Islands.

The steamer Telegraph (s.) has made another splendid passage, having left Port Phillip Heads at 7·30 p.m. on the 3rd instant. Captain Gilmore reports having seen the steamer City of Sydney on the 4th instant at 8 a.m., about 45 miles from Wilson's Promontory; also on the 5th instant, at 11 a.m., spoke the brig Deva from Melbourne, bound to Sydney.

The Black Ball mail ship for February is the Joseph Tarrent, of 992 tons.

The Gipsy, from the Manning, brings up 25 bags barley, 68 bags grain, 12 bags onions, 16 hides and sundries. The Lightning was passed 20 miles south of the Manning, and the Concord, off the Seal Rocks.

The Yarra Yarra (s), has made an excellent passage from Wide Bay, of 61 hours. She brings down 392 bales wool, 9 casks tallow and sundries, but has no report. No further intelligence had been obtained respecting the reported loss of a schooner on Frazer's Island.

The Highland Lad arrived yesterday, from Melbourne, having been detained many days on this coast with light winds from the N.E.; it will be recollected that her passengers were landed last week at Wollongong.

The Hamburg brig Adolph, which arrived on Saturday morning from Hamburg, put into Cowes (Isle of Wight) in distress, a few days after leaving the former port. The last-named place was left on the 8th December, since which time she has experienced light baffling winds. Her passage from Bass' Straits to this port has been prolonged to 14 days, in consequence of the strong northeasterly winds which have prevailed on the coast.

Waterview Dry Dock.—The Washington Irving was taken out of dock on Friday evening, having completed the requisite repairs, and is now ballasting in the Bay. The Cesar Godeffroy was docked early on Saturday morning.

The steamer Shamrock left Moreton Bay at 12 30 p.m., on the 3rd instant, and arrived on Saturday afternoon, after an excellent passage of 53 hours from heads to heads. Captain Wilson reports that during the passage hence to Moreton Bay he saw ten schooners bar bound inside the Richmond River; also, five schooners laying at the mouth of the Tweed River. A light barque was seen off Bird Island on Saturday last. The schooner Vanquish, bound to Sydney, sailed from Moreton Bay on the 3rd instant. The cargo of the Shamrock consists of 85 bales wool, 19 casks tallow, 64 hides, 10 bundles sheepskins, and sundries.

The schooner Camilla, from Hokianga, reports having sighted the brig Barnett, hence for Wide Bay, on Saturday morning last, about 49 miles E.N.E. of the Light-house. Light east and south-east winds have been experienced by the Camilla during her whole passage to this port. She is loaded with a cargo of spars and square timber for the Sydney market.

The London (s.) left Port Phillip Heads at 7.45 a.m., on the 4th instant, and arrived here at midnight yesterday, having been detained for the purpose of bringing on the English mail per Oliver Lang. She has experienced strong head winds the whole passage, and off Cape Howe the weather was so thick and threatening that Captain Watts was compelled to keep considerably to the eastward of his course. At 3.30 p.m. passed the City of Sydney (s.) off Cape Liptrap, also the Oberon (s.) bound in. On the 6th at 9 a.m. passed the Wonga Wonga (s.) off the Dromedary; also, the Bristol, schooner, off the Pigeon House. The Lion, three-masted schooner, 8 days from Hobart Town, was spoken, and wished to be reported. The London brings up the mails per Earl of Sefton and Oliver Lang.

The Acheron, hence for London, was spoken on the 17th November, in lat. 21 S., long. 18 W.

The Shipping Officer for the General Post Office, Mr. M'Mahon, commenced receiving the English mails per Oliver Lang and Earl of Sefton, which were forwarded from Melbourne by the London at 2 p.m. and the whole, numbering 78 packages, were safely lodged in the Post Office at 3 o'clock this morning.

MELBOURNE.

ARRIVALS.

April 2.—Earl of Sefton, R.M.S., from Liverpool; Walmer Castle, from London; Frances Henty, from Portland; Champion (s.), from Warrnambool.

April 3.—Oliver Lang, from Liverpool.

DEPARTURES.

April 1.—Samuel Willets, for Hongkong.

April 2.—Queen (s), for Warrnambool; Lady Bird (s), for Launceston.

CLEARANCES.

April 1.—Rapid, for Newcastle; Emily Jane, for Sydney.

April 2.—Uncle Tom, for Newcastle.

EXPORTS.

April 1.—Emily Jane, for Sydney; 126 packages brandy, 33 packages tobacco.

The Telegraph and London steamers.—The *Argus* of March 31st says—"The rapid communication by steam between this colony and New South Wales has never been so distinctly demonstrated as in the recent passage of the steamer Telegraph, under the command of Captain Gilmore. The boat has made the voyage from this port to Sydney and back, in the short space of five days, and out of this period thirty-hours were spent in Sydney in discharging cargo and taking in passengers. Her last run from Port Jackson Heads to those of Port Phillip occupied only forty-four and a half hours, and leaving Sydney at 8 p.m. on Thursday she was alongside the Railway Jetty, at Sandridge, at 7 p.m. on Saturday, and the passengers and luggage conveyed to town by special train a short time after their arrival. The steamer London, belonging to the other Company, left with the Telegraph, but did not come up the Bay till yesterday morning."

Had we been on board the Earl of Sefton when we wrote the article that appeared in our issue of yesterday, nothing could possibly have been more accurate than the views we expressed as to the cause of the lengthened passage of this royal mail ship. As we anticipated, the Earl of Sefton was detained in the Channel by strong gales for upwards of seventeen days, and as we also concluded, she was further detained for eleven days off our coast by easterly and light winds. To the energy of Mr. Starbuck, of the firm of G. F. Train and Co., the public owe themselves indebted for the arrival of the mail-ship at her anchorage in Hobson's Bay last evening, and although the news that has been brought by this vessel is superseded by that which we receive by the Walmer Castle, yet we owe some thanks to Messrs. G. F. Train and Co. for having despatched a steamer to the Heads for the purpose of rendering such assistance as might have been necessary. It will be very satisfactory to our Tasmanian neighbours to receive their mails from the Earl of Sefton with more than usual despatch from a mail ship after her arrival in Port Phillip, for through the promptitude of Mr. Starbuck, as well as through the readiness of Captain Noble, the mails were placed on board the Lady Bird as the latter was leaving the Bay for Launceston. Notwithstanding the very tedious passage that this ship of the White Star Line has made, and the annoyance to which all on board must have been subjected from such a protracted run, the passengers had the consolation of being on board a vessel commanded, not only by a seaman, but by a gentleman; and in appreciation of Captain Noble's bearing, the expressions of the passengers towards him have indeed been most favourable and highly complimentary. On very many occasions it has happened, unfortunately, that the ships of the White Star Line have met with a strange fatality as regards the manner in which they have been conducted by those pilots who have taken them in charge in coming through the Heads, and directing them into Hobson's Bay; and it is therefore very satisfactory for us to be enabled to state that notwithstanding the heavy squalls that struck the Earl of Sefton yesterday evening, and the darkness of the night, and coupled with the fact that the steamer was compelled to cast off, that Mr. Pilot Jones persevered, and afterwards, with the assistance of the Black Eagle, was enabled to drop anchor in Hobson's Bay soon after eleven o'clock. To a great extent, therefore, the public have to look upon the services of Mr. Pilot Jones with a model blow of satisfaction, and in making these remarks we have not only our own knowledge of the fact, but also the spontaneous expression of the representative of the White Star line, who was an observer of Mr. Jones's attention.—*Argus.*

It is understood that the Water Police ship Emily will be converted into a mariners' chapel, so that we may now hope to see the means afforded to sailors of visiting a place of worship in the Bay on the Sunday.—*Argus.*

The France Henty.—This favourite Aberdeen clipper ship arrived at the Heads yesterday, from Portland. She will take in gold and passengers, and proceed at once on her homeward voyage. We must remind our readers that there is no mail ship on the berth and that the Frances Henty offers the only present opportunity for the despatch of letters to Europe.—*Argus.*

The Mail of the 10th of April.—As the advertised mail ship for the 10th of April has not yet made her appearance in Hobson's Bay, it may, we presume, be taken for granted that, as in the case with the Schomberg, another vessel will be put on the berth, so that, at all events, the mails will be despatched by some reliable means. The Post Office authorities will doubtless publish some notice on the subject.—*Argus.*

Accident to the Ballaarat Steamer.—This steamer started from Ipswich for Brisbane at 5 o'clock a.m. on Tuesday last, with a very large cargo. She safely cleared over the rocks and shoals in the Bremer, but shortly after entering the River Brisbane, she touched upon the tail of a gravel spit, and thereby sustained considerable injury, in the immediate vicinity of the forehold, besides damaging more or less about thirty bales of wool. No blame can be attached to the captain in the navigation of the vessel, but the steamer had too large a cargo, particularly upon deck; the bales were piled about four deep, so that the man at the helm could barely see the captain wave his hand which way to steer. The other steamers upon the river have the wheel for steering placed upon the bridge between the paddle-boxes, and had the Ballaarat's steersman had the same means of steering his vessel, the accident which unfortunately occurred would in all probability have been avoided. The Ballaarat had arrived at Redbank Flats, where she grounded, and had the leak immediately stopped, when she again floated. The Bremer came up with her some time after, and assisted in landing the wool, and took the passengers on to Brisbane.—*Moreton Bay Courier.*

The Jessie Dunbar.—We regret to learn that this ship, whose arrival with immigrants may be shortly expected, has been officially ordered on to Sydney; thus incurring an additional expense more than sufficient to cover the amount necessary to provide for any delay in the immigrants' departure from the depot, if such a delay should arise from the terribly-feared *glut* of immigrants. It may be by the time the Jessie Dunbar arrives, the depot, which is fast being vacated, may be thoroughly cleared out; nevertheless the immigrants, for whom we have so often petitioned, must be sent away from our very shores, for so an absentee government wills it.—*Moreton Bay Courier.*

Launch of an Iron Steamer.—Monday, March 24, having been appointed for the launch of the iron steamer brought out by the ship Rolling Wave, and put together on the beach above the Government Building-yard, Lefevre's Peninsula, the ceremony took place accordingly. The Moolgewank is a handsome though small iron steamer, the component materials of which, imported as abovementioned, were put together within the short space of nine weeks. The work of construction in Port Adelaide has been under the management of Messrs. Napier and Webb, who are the owners of the vessel. These gentlemen intend her for the coasting trade, and from her strength and model she appears admirably adapted for the purpose. Her measurement is as follows: Length of keel and fore-rake, 100 feet; breadth, 12 feet; depth, 6 feet. Her carrying capacity, owing to her peculiar build, will exceed what might be expected from her dimensions and is estimated at about 60 tons, without making her draught much over two feet; and from the design of the cabin there is no doubt but that considerations of the comfort of passengers have not been neglected. This vessel will be fitted with patent feathering paddle-wheels, the advantages of which are, that much smaller wheels and a proportionately smaller and lighter weight of engine are required than necessary with wheels on the common principle. As an example we may mention, that though the engine of this vessel will be one of 25 horse-power, it will only weigh 50 cwt., and that it is calculated she will steam at the rate of 10 miles an hour. The boiler differs in many respects from those in common use, and more particularly in having the water within the tubes instead of outside, by which a better draught is obtained for the fires, and the boiler is with more ease cleansed. The engine itself is direct acting, and is technically known as the four-piston-rod engine, which is certainly a beautiful piece of mechanism and workmanship, combining power, compactness, and neatness. The draught of water of the Moolgewank was exactly 12 inches after being launched; the whole weight of machinery will not, we are told, put her down six inches more, and that when in steaming trim, with a day's fuel on board, her draught will not exceed 19 inches. The principles upon which the vessel has been constructed in every part have induced competent judges at home, and in this colony, to pronounce her a vessel in every respect calculated to afford great accommodation to the settlers on the coast, and to prove a most remunerative speculation to her enterprising owners.—*S. A. Register.*

River Murray Navigation.—We have received the following from a correspondent at Moorundee, under date of March 21:—"The River Murray Navigation Company's steamer Albury, under command of Captain Johnston, passed here last evening with the new iron barge Goolwa in tow, having left the Goolwa at 2 p.m. on Wednesday. She has on board a large mail, and a full cargo of stores for settlers on the Murray and Darling. She is expected to reach the Darling Junction about the 25th instant, the state of the river permitting."—*S. A. Register*, March 23.

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ENGLISH SHIPPING.

ARRIVED.

Phœnician, Jamieson, at Gravesend, 8th December, from Sydney, N.S.W.

Libertas, at Gravesend, December 31st, from Sydney.

Mason, Wilkinson, at Gravesend, 9th December, from Sydney, N. S. W.

Corea, ——, off Cape Clear, 1st December, from Australia.

Ida, Brewis, at Gravesend, 15th December, from Launceston, V. D. L.

Mermaid, Evans, at Gravesend, 15th December, from Hobart Town.

The Donald M'Kay arrived at Liverpool December 28th.

The Allandale, from Sydney at Gravesend 27th December.

The Cyclone hence, from Sydney, arrived at Gravesend 25th December.

SAILED.

Maitland, Lamond, from Southampton, December 16, for Sydney, N.S.W.

Speedy, Nightingale, from Gravesend, December 15, for Sydney, N. S. W.

Walter Hood, Donald, from Deal, December 17, for Sydney, N. S. W.

Chimera, Brown, from Liverpool, 9th December, for Melbourne.

Fairy Queen, Sims, from Liverpool, December 8, for Adelaide, S. A.

Gwalior, Austin, from Plymouth, December 7, for Swan River.

Haltwhistle, Paterson, from Gravesend, December 18, for Geelong.

Henrietta Maria, de Boer, from Gravesend, December 12, from Melbourne.

Martha, Robin, from Cadiz, December 28, for Melbourne.

Prime, Gunson, from Bordeaux, December 12, for Melbourne.

Queen of England, Partridge, from Liverpool, December 18, for Melbourne.

Stately, Gender, from Gravesend, December 18, for Adelaide, South Australia.

William Hammond, Edwards, from Deal, December 13, for Swan River.

Phœbe, Dunbar, for Moreton Bay, December 31st, from Gravesend.

The York, Captain Redpath, for Sydney, left Deal on the 29th December.

Stadt Utrecht, from Portsmouth for Sydney, 2nd January.

Vessels Loading on 20th December.

AT LIVERPOOL.

For Sydney, N.S.W.—Joseph Tarratt, Canopus.

For Melbourne.—Salem, Annandale, Royal Charter, Jessica, Athelstan.

For Adelaide—Ellen Masters.

AT LONDON.

For Sydney.—Robert Small, Rodney, Ashburton, Scotia, York, Star of Peace, Result, Phœnician, Palmaise, Lady Louisa, Primula, Napoleon the Third.

For Adelaide, S.A.—Earl of Chester, Nova Bella, Norman, Albuera.

For Auckland, N. Z.—Chatham.

For Launceston.—Alliance.

For New Zealand.—Westminster, Inchinnan, Josephine Willis.

For Portland Bay.—Heather Bell.

For Hobart Town.—British Empire, Duke of Lancaster, William Brown, Irene.

For Melbourne.—Vanguard, Fairlie, John M'Vicar, Jalawar, Caldera, Tongataboo, Carnatyne, Tudor, Fortitude, Edwin Fox, Kent, Moorefort, Falcon, Ballaarat, Goldfinder.

For Swan River.—Prince Charlie.

In the Clyde.—For Sydney.—Glenbervie, Greenock.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

To Sail for Melbourne.—Sardinian, White Star, 20th January; Royal Charter, positively 17th January; Lady Louisa.

For Geelong.—St. George and Earl Grey, 1st February; Enchanter.

The Walter Hood sailed from Southampton for Sydney on the 31st December.

The Sultana from Melbourne, was off Brest on the 23rd December.

The Ardbeg.—Among the many fine ships which have recently visited our bay, the Ardbeg deserves to be mentioned. This magnificent vessel is about 1000 tons register, was built in the Clyde, entirely of teak, and is a model of symmetry, strength, and durability, as well as of capacity, having discharged 2300 tons in perfect order and condition. She is commanded by Captain Nicol, who is well-known in this trade, and is the first of a new line of packets from the Clyde; and we can safely say that if the enterprising owners send such ships so commanded, they will have little to fear from the rivalry of other clippers from other ports.

The Weather in the Atlantic.—The merchant ship Elvira, of Boston, United States, Captain Crosby, which left New York on the 7th of December, ran for shelter into Plymouth on Monday. She had fair winds during the passage, but so strong that she was constantly shipping seas; and on the 22nd a gale from S.W. blew so furiously that the ship could not run before it any longer; and the master was compelled to heave her to, when she shipped several heavy seas—one which swept away the bulwarks and carried off the second mate and two seamen, who were unfortunately drowned. The same sea bruised the master and injured several of the men, two of whom were not expected to recover.—*Western Times*, 5th January.

The Royal Charter.—This magnificent screw-steamer made her first trial trip on Tuesday, under most favourable auspices. She steamed out of the Sandon Dock at noon, escorted by one of the Tug Company's boats, and took a "round turn" to the Rock, returning safely to anchor off the Landing stage. She proceeded to sea on Wednesday, but the weather was very thick, and after cruising in the channel, the steamer anchored about four miles outside the Bell Buoy. There were about sixty guests on board, and the time was passed most pleasantly. Dinner was served in the saloon about four o'clock, Mr. Tyndall Bright in the chair. After the cloth was withdrawn, *apropos* speeches were delivered by the chairman, Captain Boyce, and other gentlemen. About seven o'clock on Thursday morning, the weather having cleared up and become as bright as could be desired, she steamed out in a north-westwardly direction, which continued for about a couple of hours making a speed of about 10 knots an hour. The screw was then disconnected, and all her plain sail was set. In this condition, with a very light breeze, she made Puffin Island at the rate of ten knots an hour. She was then tacked about, and she headed in the most beautiful manner. She came up with a moderate breeze from the N.N.E. at the rate of from 13½ to 14 knots an hour; but it is calculated that she will be able to make at least 18 knots an hour. She passed every clipper ship in the channel and the river, running 26 miles in two hours. Altogether, the trial was of the most satisfactory character, and the company, when landing at five o'clock, expressed their highest admiration of the vessel's performance both under sail and steam. Her anchors are of the most approved description (Trotman's patent), which, together with the cables, were manufactured by Henry Wood and Co., of the Liverpool and Dee Iron Works, Chester. Mr. Trotman, the patentee, has been awarded the first-class medal for anchors at the Paris Exhibition, and Messrs. Wood have also been awarded one for their manufactures.—*European Times*, 21st December.

The commencement of the new monthly line of auxiliary screw-steamers from Liverpool to Melbourne, projected by Messrs. Gibbs, Bright, and Co., is to take place on the 17th of next month. The company have a royal charter of limited liability and a subscribed capital of more than £300,000, and their object is, instead of relying exclusively on steam power on the one hand, or sailing speed on the other, to combine the two in a more efficient manner than has hitherto been attempted. The originators of this experiment had already tried with what success a full-powered steamer could perform the voyage, and had found the expense and delay of laying down coals at the different stations such as to forbid the hope of any permanently satisfactory results; while the ordinary auxiliary boats, being without a force of steam to compensate for deficient sailing properties, had at the same time proved inefficient. In the latter case it is contended, owing to the importance given to the steam machinery notwithstanding its inadequacy, the vessels were under-rigged, and their masts fixed in wrong places, and they were accordingly uncertain in their time and constantly beaten by clippers; whilst these, in their turn, in consequence of the calms to be passed through, have also failed in regularity. The aim has therefore been to unite the methods in such a way as not to neutralise the possibility of excellence, and hence the present ships have been constructed especially for fast sailing, yet with enough steam-power to meet the difficulty of calms. The first of the line is named the Royal Charter. Her burden is 3000 tons, and her spread of canvas 15,000 yards. With this she has a screw and engines of 200-horse power, which, although too small to damage her general construction, have proved, it is said, capable of moving her, when not under sail, at the rate of more than nine knots an hour, with a consumption of coal equal to only 20 tons per day. It is proposed that there should be no stoppage of any kind on the route, and that the communication should be confined to Melbourne, the mails being despatched thence to the other colonies by the ordinary means. In this way the company state they fully expect to realise an almost uniform passage of 55 days.—*Times*, December 20.

The First Australian Man-of-War.—On the 8th a strange craft was seen steaming rapidly up to Southampton Water. She was a man-of-war screw-sloop, of a most beautiful model. She had on board three 68-pounders, weighing 56 cwt. each, and was pierced for eight guns. The smartness of her officers and crew, and the order and cleanliness on board, resembled what is seen on board a British man-of-war. The uniform of the officers was precisely like that of officers of the Royal Navy, only the bands, buttons, and lace, were of silver, instead of gold. She proved to be a Victoria (Australian) man-of-war, being the pioneer of the Victoria navy. She is quite new, having been built by Young, Son, and Magnay, of London. She is mahogany built, on the diagonal principle. Her tonnage is 580, and her engines (which were manufactured by Rennie) are of 150 horse-power. She is commanded by Captain Norman, late commander of the Screw Company's steamer Queen of the South, a most efficient officer. Her speed is about thirteen knots. She has called at Southampton on her way to Australia, to take in a couple of cows, for Sir Charles Hotham, the Governor of Victoria.—*London Paper.*—(The Victoria was reported to be still at Southampton on the 21st December.)

The Wreck of the Independiente Steamship.—With the exception of the boilers and machinery, not a vestige of this steamship, which was driven ashore last week, during the heavy gales of wind, near Budleigh Salterton, remains, and the whole of her cargo is lost. Captain Celvalios has addressed the following letter to the Spanish Consul at Bristol on the melancholy subject of the wreck, acknowledging the courageous conduct of the coastguard, who saved the lives of the crew:—"When in the midst of the disastrous accident, the wreck of the Spanish steamer Independiente, there were still remaining the officers and eight of the crew on board the ship, which had parted asunder, and over which the waves and surf were breaking so furiously that our only hope was in Divine Providence, since we were apparently about to be buried in the ruins of the wreck—during this awful suspense we discovered several persons arriving from Salterton, running hastily to our assistance, and pointing to a place on the coast about 200 feet high, down which were descending those brave men who were to rescue us from the apparently inevitable catastrophe. Reaching the beach below, over which the tide was making, and without pausing on the dreadful scene before them, they threw themselves into the roaring surf, and reached a spot where one of the steamer's boats lay settled on some rocks, owing to a plank having started. With the help of two of our men, the boat was floated and manned, and by means of a running noose on the hawser which they had on shore it soon was brought alongside the wreck. The boat was now full of water, but even in that condition we were brought to land in a most rapid and surprising manner. When on shore their work was not finished, for there they devoted themselves to clothe and shelter us, and finally carried on their shoulders those whose exhausted state required it, till they by great exertions got us to the top of the heights, taking care we were not hurt by striking against the rocks. This admirable body of men had been directed in the midst of that lofty and rocky coast by the Commander of the Coastguard, Mr. W. H. Pawle, R.N. A few minutes longer by the wreck would, to a certainty, have been fatal. At the village of Salterton we were received with the utmost kindness. We owe our preservation to those kind people.—*Times*, January 3rd.

DIARY.

MEMORANDA TO NEXT PUBLICATION.

	April.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	High Water Morn.	High Water Even.
7	Monday.	6 18	5 47	8 55	9 1

Moon—First Quarter, 57m. 2h. p.m. April 12

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.

Under the Management of Mr. A. Torning.

This Evening, April 7th,

The entertainments will commence with the grand Eastern Operatic Spectacle, in four Acts, called AZAEL, THE PRODIGAL SON. To conclude with the interesting Drama, entitled THE BOTTLE, or, The Drunkard's Progress.

SYDNEY RAILWAY.

DOWN TRAINS.—Mixed.

Stations. Leave—	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	noon	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.
Sydney	6·0	8·0	8·30	10·0	10·30	12·0	1·0	3·0	4·0	5·15	9·0
Newtown	6·7	8·7	8·37	10·7	10·37	12·7	1·7	3·7	4·7	5·22	9·7
Ashfield	6·15	8·15		10·15		12·15		3·15		5·30	
Burwood	6·21	8·21		10·21		12·21		3·21		5·36	
Homebush	6·27	8·27		10·27		12·27		3·27		5·42	
Parramatta	6·42	8·42		10·42		12·42		3·42		5·57	

UP TRAINS.—Mixed.

Stations. Leave—	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.
Parramatta	7·0		9·0		11·0		2·0		4·0		6·15
Homebush	7·15		9·15		11·15		2·15		4·15		6·30
Burwood	7·21		9·21		11·21		2·21		4·21		6·36
Ashfield	7·27		9·27		11·27		2·27		4·27		6·42
Newtown	7·36	8·45	9·36	10·45	11·36	1·30	2·36	4·15	4·36	6·15	6·51
Sydney	7·42	8·51	9·42	10·51	11·42	1·36	2·42	4·21	4·42	6·21	6·57

The Sunday Trains leave Sydney at 9 a.m., and 3 and 5·15 p.m. From Parramatta at 10 a.m., and 4 and 6·15 p.m.

The Sydney Morning Herald.

MONDAY, APRIL 7, 1856.

We have before us the speech of Mr. G. R. Nichols to the electors of the Northumberland Boroughs, delivered on Friday the 7th of March last. The speech has been printed *in extenso*, and has had a considerable circulation. It may be taken as a permanent record of the principles upon which Mr. Nichols claimed the suffrages of the Northumberland Boroughs. He has met in a full and candid manner all those objections which might be urged against his past legislative career. The course of Mr. Nichols has been upon the whole, highly meritorious, and has commanded the respect of the colony. We believe he contributed very considerably to the amendment of colonial laws, and many most useful measures have either been shaped by him or derived great improvements from his suggestions. His conduct in the House was certainly sometimes too hot and indiscriminating, but there was a straightforwardness, a warmth, and a freedom from low and bitter cavilling, and generous leaning towards the weak and oppressed, which made Mr. G. R. Nichols a favourite member of the legislative body. We observe that he has with great candour admitted that some of his past votes were founded on mistake. The following sentiments comprehend maxims of much importance in political life. He observes:

> When two men, honest in heart, but differing in opinion, meet to discuss what is right, in matters concerning their fellow-men, they are anxious to arrive at a just and right conclusion; and it often happens that a mingling of these opposite opinions is more favourable to the moral and social justice of the question, than the views of either one or the other of the individuals. Therefore, to elicit truth, to ensure justice, there must be two parties and two opinions on most great political questions, and admitting this principle, I am not surprised that some even of my warmest friends should not approve of all that I have said, or all that I have done, in the stewardship which they entrusted to me.

Those who desire to ticket and enrol their partizans, will of course look upon such a sentiment as absurd. They start with the plausible maxim that "truth is one"—that it is impossible for two parties in opposition to be right—that if a measure be good those who contest it must be highly censurable. Without disputing these abstract propositions it is sufficient to say that in this imperfect world it is not in any man's power to assure himself that he holds political truth, in all its practical bearings, or that his mode of applying it is in all respects perfect and just. Thus it has happened in political contentions where two parties started from extreme points that they have moved towards each other. For the business of Government they have been found sufficiently united in sentiment to co-operate in practice. If indeed their exact views and tendencies were scrutinised it might be found that in their characteristic leanings they turn towards opposite poles, but they find no difficulty in co-operating under the over-ruling law imposed by neighbourhood and common interests. Those who started with high Tory principles, to a very great extent have come down to the practical Liberalism of the present day; others, who first espoused the extreme views such as are imputed to Radicalism, when time, experience, and age bring their lights to bear upon their mental philosophy, gradually advance towards a more Conservative temper. These facts are so notorious that it may almost be predicted that if any honest man start in life holding extreme opinions, length of years will inevitably land him in some moderate system.

We hope the idea expressed by Mr. Nichols will find large acceptance in our new legislature. Nothing could be more lamentable than to see two parties taking views so extreme as to render their contact a shock,—not a union.

Mr. Nichols explained the ground upon which he assented to the two-thirds clause. His defence of the course he took will be satisfactory to most men. He states that he resisted for some length of time the adoption of the clause, and that he only yielded under the authority of men whose very names are synonymous with the cause of liberty.

Of the Upper House Mr. Nichols has expressed an opinion something in harmony with the framers of the Constitution. We have already stated that we do not see the exact force of the argument that appears to have weight with Mr. Nichols in favour of a nominated Upper House—namely, that if both are elected, each must have an equal voice in the disposal of money bills. It appears clear to us that no such imperious necessity will fix the structure of the Constitution. It is perfectly competent in framing a system of Government to confer the right of dealing with money bills on the Lower House, and to exclude the Upper House from interference. In short it is a matter to be decided in the fundamental instrument of Government. Mr. Nichols, however, admits that he shall be greatly influenced in favour of any change by the prevailing opinion of the constituency.

Mr. Nichols refers in the pamphlet to the attention he has given to municipal Government. We have understood that he is prepared to submit to the New Parliament a measure on that subject. The Health of Towns' Bill introduced by the Government, appeared to us to be defective. It almost confined the duties of municipalities to mere material improvements. We have a strong impression that a municipal system will never succeed, unless everything be confided to municipalities which can with propriety be withdrawn from the general Government. If our future corporations,—or whatever they may be called—are mere machines for cleaning and lighting the streets, few men will hold municipal offices unless with expectation of pecuniary patronage. In many respects a colony resembles the countries of Europe, when corporations were first instituted; the population is divided by hundreds of miles. The people have no natural connection. One town has no political and social intercourse with another. What is done at Bathurst is of no importance to Maitland, and a grant of public money to Tamworth, would be deemed so much extracted from Albury. To secure justice to all would be nearly impossible. The members representing these places in the House would naturally view them as their own peculiar care, and thus the general revenue would be at last an object of general scramble. What we want then is such a comprehensive system of municipal government as shall adapt itself to all our localities. We want a measure applicable to the largest townships, and yet adapted to the smallest—giving power to the ratepayers, with the concurrence of the Central Government to call into operation such sections of the Act as may in their judgment be required by a particular locality. There could be no greater difficulty in constructing such a measure than in framing a bill for the general government of the colony. From Mr. Nichols we should expect a large and comprehensive bill.

We thoroughly concur with Mr. Nichols' idea of the rule upon which Government officers should be paid. The saving of expense should be sought, not in the diminution of salaries, but the superior qualification and the smaller number of those retained. Never will the people of this colony require that those in its employ should be harassed by poverty, or that the public service should be less attractive than any other.

Mr. Nichols has treated the pension question in a clear and satisfactory manner. We are glad to find that misunderstanding is clearing away. Few will be found to desire that such pensions should be disturbed when they fully comprehend the terms and the consideration on which they are granted. The following passage is a fair statement of the case:—

> I am opposed to the principle of pensions at all. I think it a bad one, and one, the sooner it be got rid of the better. But, gentlemen, the question of the propriety of pensions does not arise in this instance. The pensions have been granted at your special request. The pensions have been bargained for by your elected representatives. Either the pensions are due, or you relinquish your claim to the Constitution Act as it now appears before you. Not one of the gentlemen who is entitled to a pension can claim it, till you relinquish him from your service. You do so knowing the expense it will entail. Any one or two of these men, if you, the people of the colony, think proper to trust them, you may keep in your service for seven or eight years. But mark you, if you do not want them to serve you—if you are willing to dispense with their services, you can do so; but you, by your representatives, have agreed to do it on certain conditions. But even without these conditions, the recipients of these pensions are entitled to their salaries under the Queen's Sign Manual for life, or during good behaviour. The same as the colonel of a regiment, or the captain of a ship of war is guaranteed. Now in this colony there are a number of gentlemen holding civil commissions under the Queen's Sign Manual for life or during good behaviour. A peaceful revolution takes place which does not affect in the slightest degree, much less annul those commissions. But the services to be performed are not required from the officers. We wish to entrust them to other hands; but does that discharge us from our duty of fulfilling our contract with these gentlemen, and giving them their salaries according to their bond. If we relinquish their services we do it of our own accord. Is we take responsible Government, we take it as a "*quid pro quo*," of a putting out the present Executive on honourable terms. We asked for these pensions, and the British House of Parliament recognised the justice of the demand. They passed an Act which ensured these pensions, and never has it fallen to my lot to meet with Englishmen, Irishmen, or Scotchmen, who would repudiate the bond which an act of his own Parliament had made for him.

We very much commend the honesty and candour with which Mr. Nichols has avowed his principles in reference to the New Constitution. The electors of the Northumberland boroughs have not chosen him in ignorance of what they may expect. They have reason to be proud of their member—as one of the most useful of the legislative body, and who, as a public man, certainly does honour to his native land. We hope his future career will fully realise the auguries of his best friends, that his health which, has been much shaken, will be restored, and that he will become as grave and steady as a judge.

The *Times* of the 3rd of January, in reference to a notion that the propositions of Russia had been put forth as a counter-proposal to the overtures of France, England, and Austria, entrusted to the keeping of Count Valentine Esterhazy, states that the fact is entirely the other way; for that, previous to those propositions being formulated, Russia had offered her solution of the difficulty, being the first to propose terms of accommodation. Our contemporary says, that if he was correctly informed, Prince Gortschakoff, in the early part of December, went to Count Buol and announced that he brought peace. "My master," he said, "consents to the neutralisation of the Black Sea, and in order to that neutralisation is willing that the fleets of the Allies should be banished from its waters, and that the number of ships-of-war to be kept by Russia and Turkey should be regulated by a treaty between themselves, to which the other powers should be no parties." To this the Western Powers replied, rather drily, that they did not think negotiations could be advantageously commenced on such a basis, and so the Russian dove flew back with the olive branch in her mouth, to the ark from which she had been despatched on this hopeless errand. The *Times* observes that this overture the Russian organ in Belgium seeks to manufacture into a counter-proposition by Russia, and would lead the public to believe that terms so ridiculous had been gravely offered and could be seriously entertained. Russia had made no counter-proposition, for the very simple reason—she had had no time to make any. Her reply was yet to come, and when considered it was expected that Prussia, having first earnestly recommended Russia to accept the terms of the Allies, would as earnestly recommend them to accept hers; and that Austria, while regretting the stubbornness of the Emperor, would yet find in his answer so much of the elements of the basis of a negotiation that he will not feel called upon to convert an *ultimatum* into an *ultimatus*, and, least of all, into an *ultimatissimum*. Why Russia made this absurd advance it is not easy to say; perhaps she was in a talkative humour; perhaps she was desirous to persuade her German allies that she was anxious to make peace, and that the fault must lie with the States who were insolent enough to refuse terms so advantageous. What effect the proposition was intended to have cannot be known; but one effect it certainly could not have—that of a counter-proposition to terms not offered nor agreed upon.

It will thus be seen, from the article to which we have been referring, that the prospects of peace in Europe are by no means promising. The conduct of Turkey is severely reviewed by the leading European journals, and the *Times* boldly declares that the Divan is unfit to be trusted with the safety of its own country, and the very last assembly in the world to which could be committed the guardianship of the destinies of Europe. Our contemporary says:—

> When we drew the sword to prevent the territory of Turkey from being overrun by Russia, we laid down no principles, we undertook no obligations which could prevent us from speaking and thinking of Turkey as she really is. It cannot be supposed that the exhausting war in which she has been engaged for two years and a quarter can have strengthened her decaying institutions, or breathed into her exhausted frame that national spirit and energy which has so long and so gradually been ebbing away. If to accelerate the inevitable revolution in Eastern Europe was the object of Russia, that object she will doubtless have obtained, nor is it in our power to prevent her; but it is in our power to provide that from this revolution, whenever it takes place, Russia, at any rate, shall gain nothing. We cannot re-create the Turkish nation, but we can preserve and defend the Turkish territory. This, however, can only be done by a firm and straightforward policy, by placing the power in hands that can use it. Instead of neutralising or surrendering the power by reposing it in hands that cannot. If Russia is to be kept out of Constantinople, her ships of war must be kept out of the Black Sea; and, if her ships of war are to be kept out of the Black Sea, the treaties that insure its neutrality must be in other hands than those of the Turkish Divan. Better to fight for a complete and satisfactory peace than to obtain its terms in name, but lose them in reality, by intrusting the care of their observance to hands which, we well know, will never dare to enforce them.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Morning Chronicle*, writing on the 30th December, states that in official circles an idea was entertained, that the neutralisation of the Black Sea might be settled in a way agreeable to Russia, if she consented to admit consuls to the ports of that sea, and not to fortify the Aland Isles in the Baltic.

Count Manteuffel was to leave Berlin on the 30th of December for Vienna, to carry thither a reply to the letter in which the Emperor Francis Joseph communicated to the King of Prussia the new measures taken at St. Petersburg. The Emperor made no positive demand for the adhesion of Prussia. As the latter power had separated the German side of the Eastern question from the European, and had throughout kept in view only German interests, Austria deemed it unnecessary and inconvenient to make her participate in the arrangement with Russia of the mere practical details, and that it would be sufficient to ask, generally, for the employment of her good offices at St. Petersburg in the interests of peace. All that was required, then, under any circumstances, was that Prussia should address to her northern neighbour a general exhortation to give way and restore peace to the world. It was much doubted at Berlin whether King Frederic William and his Ministers would be disposed to assist in the solution of so great a complication in such a fashion. And it will be seen that the hopes of peace had not been of long duration.

The only particulars which have reached us as to the surrender of Kars to the Russians will be found in another column.

From *Bell's Weekly Messenger* of the 29th of December, we take some carefully considered remarks in regard to the treaty with Sweden, which was concluded at Stockholm on the 2nd of November, between France, England, and the united kingdoms of Sweden and Norway, and the ratifications of which act were exchanged on the 17th of December. Our contemporary says:—

> To understand the real importance of this treaty, it will be necessary for us to examine into the actual position of Russia in the Baltic. The frost that shuts up that sea six months out of the twelve, dooms the Muscovite fleets to inactivity. Only during one half of the year can the Russian Baltic fleet cruise about in these waters. This of course is a serious drawback, and the ambitious rulers of Russia have for some time been seeking a remedy. That remedy is to be found in the kingdom of Sweden and Norway. The Waranger Fiord, close to Russian Lapland, is never sealed up by frost. In this bay all the fleets of the world could ride safely at anchor, in any season of the year; hence the Russian navies might issue forth to spread alarm and devastation amongst the more peaceful nations. To secure the cession of this valuable portion of the Norwegian coast Russia has made several attempts. She has offered to exchange inland territory for this important sea board. In 1847 the negotiations fell to the ground, yet the project was by no means abandoned; it was merely postponed for a more favourable opportunity; and there can be no doubt, that either by fraud, or by force, the Czars would have ultimately effected their object. This treaty at once crushes the scheme, and promises to put a most effectual stop to all aggressions, on the part of Russia, in this direction. The Waranger Fiord cannot now become her property. Neither by fair means, nor by fraud can she hope to gain possession of any of that coveted sea-board, and hence the chance of obtaining a sea port open both in the winter and the summer months is gone. It will be seen at once that the importance of this treaty can therefore scarcely be overrated; indeed, it is the severest blow that diplomacy has yet aimed at the invader. It is a pledge that the nefarious policy of the Czars is to be resisted in proper manner, and that not only the safety of Turkey but also the independence of Europe, is to be secured.

Our contemporary, however, expresses his solemn conviction that the publication of this treaty renders peace for the present impossible. He observes that, if the Czar dared not yield before this important State paper was published, it is not at all probable that he could submit after its contents being made known. The manner in which the treaty was published looked something like a menace; moreover, the capture of Kars had buoyed up the declining hopes of the Autocrat and his advisers. The *Messenger* adds:—

> Never very sanguine as to the efficacy, or even the utility, of the last proposals for peace, we confess that we do not imagine it possible for Russia to accede to them now. She must make one desperate struggle to extricate herself from the perils by which she is surrounded, for it is very evident that nothing but the most decided success can save her from fearful humiliation. She most assuredly never expected that Sweden would declare against her. But that small state, which seemed to be almost at the mercy of the Russian Emperor, has mustered courage to beard him at last, and, supported by the Western Powers, declares in the face of the world that she will submit to no curtailment, nor violation of her territory, nor infringement of her rights. That Russia will resent this conduct is evident. Whether she will at once seek to avenge her wrongs, or cunningly watch for some better opportunity, we can hardly determine. Be this as it may, the powerful aid of France and England must remain the best defence of Sweden and Norway. These powers cannot permit their ally to be wronged, and if they act fairly and honourably towards her, she will have little cause for apprehension. The manner in which the intelligence of the conclusion of this treaty has been received on the Continent, is truly wonderful. Both Prussia and Austria are alarmed. It is a sign to them that the Western Powers are much more in earnest than ever they imagined them to be, and a proof that the smaller states of Europe are seeing the peril, which belongs of right to the largest ones. We know how contemptuously the adhesion of Sardinia to our cause was treated in the select circles of Berlin and Vienna. Austria immediately tried to pick a quarrel with the only Italian State that dared to express an independent opinion, but she soon found that such a course would involve her in hostilities with France and England. Now Sweden snaps her fingers in the face of the German diplomatists, and the pledge is given to the world that henceforward the tide of Russian aggression in the north is to be resisted. This is a blow more terrible to the Czars than the fall of Sebastopol or the loss of the Crimea.

INSOLVENCY.

Saturday.

SURRENDER.

Henry Wilson, of Castlereagh-street, Sydney, licensed victualler. Liabilities, £572 6s. Assets—value of personal property, £265. Deficit, £307 6s. Mr. Wilson, official assignee.

MEETINGS OF CREDITORS.

Monday, April 7.—Robert Hales, first, 10. James Watson, second, half-past 10. Daniel Sleath, second, half-past 11. Rawack, Brothers, and Co. adjourned special, for examination, 12.

Tuesday, 8.—George O. Etheridge, third, half-past 10. Thomas F. Staddon, third, half-past 11. John M'Kellar, certificate, noon. Rawack, Brothers, and Co., adjourned examination, 12.

Thursday, 10.—Duffy and Mitchell, special, for proof of debts, 10. James N. Shuttleworth, third, half-past 10. James Leonard, second, half-past 11. James Bailey, first, half-past 12. Henry Miller, adjourned single, for examination, 1.

Friday, 11.—Richard Swete, special, for proof of debts, 10. William H. Hopkins, third, half-past 10. John Stewart and Duncan J. M'Kellar, special, for proof of debts, 11. James Slatyer, special, for examination under a Judge's order, 12.

CENTRAL POLICE COURT.

Saturday.

Before Mr. Dowling and Mr. Hargraves.

Twelve persons were convicted of having been found drunk in the streets. Of these, Mary O'Neil was sentenced to gaol for six weeks, and Amelia Beard for one month. The rest were fined 20s. each, or to be imprisoned for twenty-four hours.

Three women were convicted of using obscene language, and were sentenced to pay 20s. each, or to be imprisoned for three days.

Henry Harman was fined 5s. for assaulting Maria Lyons, with whom he had been for some time cohabiting.

Michael Flynn, apprehended on a warrant from the Newcastle Bench, charged with having unlawfully absented himself from the service of the Coal and Copper Mining Company was remanded to that Bench to be dealt with.

George Sigerson, of Park-street, was brought forward by Inspector Singleton, who yesterday apprehended him on a charge of rape. The evidence in chief of the prosecutrix was taken, but she was in too delicate a state of health to be then cross-examined. The further hearing was thereupon postponed until Tuesday next. Mr. Shuttleworth attended on behalf of the accused.

The Roster.—The following justices have been summoned, in pursuance of the roster, for bench duty at the Central Police Court this week: Monday (to-day), April 7th, Major Wingate and Mr. Weekes; Tuesday 8th, Mr. Alexander and Mr. Allen; Wednesday 9th, Mr. Arkins and Mr. Barker: Thursday 10th, Mr. Bloxsome and Mr. Botts; Friday 11th, Mr. Bradley and Mr. Thornton.

WATER POLICE COURT.

Saturday.

Before the Water Police Magistrate.

There was only one case on the metropolitan police list, which was for drunkenness. The delinquent, a New Zealand woman, was fined 20s., in default to be imprisoned for twenty-four hours.

On the Water Police list there were seven cases, three of which were for stealing, three were for desertion, and the other was brought against a prisoner of the Crown, commonly called Patsey Neville, who, it was proved by the evidence of Mr. Horsey, had been guilty and had received punishment for several serious depredations committed in the district of Carcoar, and yet, singular to say, had obtained a ticket-of-leave for that locality. The particular charge against him now was that of having absconded from the district. In palliation of his offence, the prisoner pleaded that, during the time he was at large he had been earning an honest living, and in corroboration of the statement, handed to the Bench what appeared to us to be a certificate of character. The Bench sentenced him to six months' hard labour on the roads. The two first cases that were brought against William Roberts and Thomas Othery, seamen belonging to the Gem. It appears that on Friday evening they stole from a fellow-seaman named John Black a gold ring, which they subsequently pawned for 6s. The money they spent in treating themselves and their fellow-seamen, the information obtained from the latter being the chief evidence against them. The Bench found them guilty, and sentenced them to pay a fine of 20s. each, with 6s. costs. The other case of stealing was remanded until Monday. Samuel Carr and Charles Bergh, belonging to the City of Bristol, were each convicted of desertion, and sentenced the first to eight weeks' and the latter to six weeks' imprisonment with hard labour.

SYDNEY YEOMANRY CAVALRY.

At a meeting of the Sydney Yeomanry Cavalry held on Friday evening at the Exchange Hotel, Captain M'Lerie, commandant, being in the chair, the rules originally prepared for the guidance of this corps, together with a code of rules prepared for the guidance of another of the local corps, were, on the motion of Lieutenant Halloran, placed in the hands of a committee chosen by ballot from the members of the troop present, excluding the officers, in order that a code of rules might be prepared and submitted to a general meeting of the troop, to be called within a fortnight, for their adoption and for the approval of his Excellency the Governor-General. This urbane and popular proceeding, which originated in a suggestion of the gallant commandant, appeared to give great satisfaction, and was unquestionably a step in the right direction; as no one could express dissatisfaction with or withhold obedience from rules, in the preparation of which his own wishes and views had been consulted. We have no doubt that the corps will immediately increase in strength: forage is reasonable, and likely to be still more cheap; horse-flesh is down; it is understood that the soldier-like-looking undress will be *the* dress for all drill and parade purposes; and, for the purchase of *this*, there can be no doubt that on the meeting of our new Legislature, a sufficient money allowance, with the other advantages recommended in the report of the Select Committee of the Legislative Council, will be readily made. To those who suffer from a torpid liver, the rousing gallop of the trooper in "his charge," or "skirmish," or "right about form" at a canter, would be a more certain cure than infinitesimal globules of pure quicksilver, or "5 grains of pulv. hydr. fort.," or the gentler application of "compound rhubarb." In the broadsword exercise on horseback, every muscle of the body is called into play, and health, strength, good appetite, good rest, and an approving conscience, are the rewards of the man who gives some little portion of his time to the service of his country and her nationality. "Cavalry," said the gallant Nolan, "to be successful, need not be numerous, but bold, resolute, and rapid."

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REPRESENTATION OF THE SOUTH RIDING OF THE COUNTY OF CUMBERLAND.

In pursuance with the official announcement, a meeting of the electors of the South Riding of the County of Cumberland was held on Saturday last, at noon, at Parramatta, to nominate fit and proper candidates for the representation of the constituency in the new Parliament. Although there was a considerable number of influential people up from Sydney—among them we recognised several of the lately-elected members, including Mr Donaldson, Mr Daniel Cooper, and Mr. Nichols, with many other influential people—so far as the people of Parramatta were concerned the election was certainly not very creditable to their appreciation of the political importance of the crisis, certainly not more than 200 persons being present, and most of these having no vote for the county. It is true the thunderstorm of the previous evening had hardly subsided, and there were throughout the day symptoms of its renewal, which probably deterred many persons from being present.

Precisely at noon, J. F. Downes, Esq., appeared on the hustings, and said they had been called together by him in accordance with a writ he had received directed to him by the Governor-General of the colony, in virtue of which they had met to nominate two candidates as fit and proper persons to represent the South Riding of the County of Cumberland in the coming Parliament. (Cheers.) The writ he had received he would now read to them. (The returning officer here read the writ.) They were all doubtless aware that there were several candidates in the field on the present occasion, and no doubt among the supporters of those candidates considerable difference of feeling would exist. He would beseech them to let him ask them on this occasion to give to these candidates and their supporters a fair expression of that feeling. Let them give to all a quiet, calm, and patient hearing. (Cheers.) Let this election at least be characterised by that quiet respectable conduct which would best become themselves and befit the great importance of the occasion on which they were assembled. (Cheers.) It would not be proper for him to detain them with further observations as there were many candidates to speak. He should therefore, repeating his request to them to be fair and impartial, call on the supporters of Mr. William Russell to come forward. (Cheers.)

Mr. John Perry came forward amid faint groans and cheers. He came forward to recommend to them for their representative an agriculturist. (Cheers.) They had had shown their sense of what they wanted in returning an agriculturist for the North Riding, he believed they would do the same in the South Riding, and return William Russell, Esq., at the head of the poll. (Cheers and groans.) He would say, in a great agricultural district like the South Riding of Cumberland, in a colony like New South Wales, give them at least one member connected with the agricultural interest. He believed, if the agricultural interests were not more fairly represented than they had been, that they would all be taxed, and taxed severely. Now, the way to oppose this taxation was to send into the Council persons interested in the agriculture of the colony,—persons who could feel that if they taxed others, they taxed themselves. He hoped people would not be gulled by the people who came before them with smooth faces, and told them that this man or that man was the best man. Let them look to those whose interests bound them to them, and of this class they would find Mr. Russell. He had known Mr. Russell some sixteen years, and though it had not been his lot to move in the same sphere of society with him, he had known him throughout his career to be an intelligent, upright, energetic, and honest man. (Cheers.) He believed there was no man who would bring a charge against Mr. Russell; if they did, he was sure Mr. Russell would disprove it. (Cheers.) A good deal had been said by some parties opposed to the election of Mr. Russell as to the erection of the bridge over the Nepean River, and a great many godfathers and godmothers had come forward voluntarily to undertake the sponsorship of that bridge. But he was there to tell the truth, and he would tell it. Mr. Russell was the first man who conceived the idea of a bridge over the Nepean, and he projected such a bridge, doubtless, with a view to his own profit, to the increase of the value of his own land adjacent to it. He (Mr. Perry) under the example of Mr. Russell, had encouraged the incorporation of a company to build a bridge over the Nepean by the main road, but he honestly confessed that he hoped by this bridge to enhance the value of his own property. (Cheers.) His friends had stuck to him, and the bridge had been built, while those of Mr. Russell had failed him; but the first start to build a bridge over the Nepean was due to Mr. Russell, though the present structure was due to the company who had built it, and to their humble servant, John Perry. (Cheers and laughter.) The agriculturists of this great constituency ought to have some person to represent them who knew their wants, and who shared their wants—a man who knew their interests well by the consideration of his own. He asked them simply to put in an agriculturist in the person of Mr. Russell. What, he asked, would the country be good for without its land? It would be nothing; but what was the advantage of the land without they had cultivation? He himself possessed 200 acres of land that he could bring under immediate and profitable cultivation, but that he was prevented from doing by the want of labour. They were heavily taxed, but they got no labour; and wanting labour, it was useless to cry out cultivate the lands. He had the land, he had not the labour, he could not use the one for the want of the other. To end as he had begun, he trusted as they had yesterday put in an agriculturist to represent the North Riding of the county, they would on this occasion send another agriculturist, Mr. William Russell, as a fit and proper person to represent them for the South Riding of Cumberland in the Legislative Assembly of the new Parliament of New South Wales. (Cheers.)

Mr. Lackey seconded the motion, and he could have wished a more competent person had been selected to discharge the impotent duty entrusted him. The task had fallen into his hands by mere accident, Mr. Russell having been disappointed in the attendance of the gentleman who had promised to second him. He was therefore quite unprepared to make a speech, if such a thing were necessary, which, however, he believed it was not. He thought in this election they would do well to look out for practical men, men who understood thoroughly the interests they undertook to represent. They had hitherto, he thought, had perhaps too many lawyers in the House, men fertile in theories, but which knew very little substantially of the real interests of the community. Let them send in men who would stand by these interests, and who, in despite of party feeling and party ascendancy, would record their votes accordingly. He had much pleasure in seconding the nomination of Mr. Russell. (Cheers.)

Mr. W. Lawson then came forward, and said he was not there to make a lengthy speech, and he should not attempt to do so. He was there as an elector, and as such he begged to introduce to their notice a person whom they would treat according to the value they put upon his political claims. He merely proposed John Ryan Brenan, Esq., as a fit and proper person to represent the South Riding of Cumberland in the New Parliament. (Cheers.)

Mr. Michael Gannon, who was received with mingled groans and cheers, came forward to second the nomination of Mr. Brenan. He should not trouble them long on this occasion, for though he had much to say which he would like to say, he was troubled with a bad cold. (Cheers and groans.) But he had no occasion to detain them long, as the candidate he had to second was there to speak for himself. They had a number of candidates before them, and it was for them to pick out simply the two best. Other gentlemen proposed other candidates: let one of them propose one of the best men; he (Mr. Gannon) would undertake to find the other. The gentleman he now proposed for their suffrages was John Ryan Brenan, Esq. (Cheers and some hisses.) He had known that gentleman for twenty-five years, and during the whole of that time he had held high offices under Government with honour to himself and to the promotion of the welfare and justice of the community. Now that the battle of the country was to be fought, Mr. Brenan had voluntarily retired from office—and he had retired, as others could not say they had, without pension. Mr. Brenan had resigned all claim to a pension; he had given it to the poor of the colony. (Great laughter.) Mr. Brenan had worked his own way, and he had worked it from a humble position to that confidential situation which, for years back, he had held under the present Government. (Cheers.) It was well for candidates to talk on various subjects of what they had done, or what they would do; but he placed very little reliance on promises made in electioneering times, and would rather trust to a long and faithful past career like that of Mr. Brenan. Let them look at the question of education, for instance. The education which it was pretended the State provided for the poor of this colony was at present a mere mockery. They had no free schools, which were so much talked about, to which the poor man might send his children to be educated. They had to pay for their children by sending them to these national schools, which it was pretended were free schools, 3d., 4d., or 6d. a week. There were no free schools in the colony, and none by which the poor man's child could enter into fair competition with that of the rich. He trusted they would in this election distinguish themselves as they had done yesterday, and return a practical and well-tried man. Let them do their part here on Wednesday, as he would do at Cook's River, and he had no doubt at all that John Ryan Brenan would be at the head of the poll. (Cheers.)

Mr. Nichols then came forward amid general cheering. He appeared before them to perform a very important, but what was to him a pleasing duty; to nominate for their acceptance a gentleman who was a fit and proper person to represent the South Riding of Cumberland in the New Parliament. (Cheers.) He had no hesitation in telling them the gentleman he had to propose was not unknown to them before. (Cheers, and some disapprobation.) He was a man whom they had had an opportunity of trying; and he had had an opportunity of trying, and therefore it was that he appeared before them to propose him. (Cheers.) The gentleman whose name he should mention to them had for years past filled high offices in the State; he had filled these high offices honestly, faithfully, uprightly, diligently, and well. (Cheers.) The gentleman he had to propose to them, and it was a duty that really was prompted by his heart as well as his judgment, was William Montague Manning, Esq. (Cheers and a few groans.) He had not come to make a long speech in favour of this gentleman; he did not need it, and they would therefore do well to let him say his few words in his own way. (Cheers.) Mr. Manning had been in the public service of the colony for eighteen years. He had during that period held the offices of Chairman of Quarter Sessions, Commissioner of Court of Requests, Judge of the Supreme Court, and of late that of her Majesty's Solicitor-General in this colony. Now, in the discharge of the duties of all these high and important offices he would challenge them all—he would challenge any man in the colony—to speak justly one word of Mr. Manning which should bring a blush to his cheek. (Cheers.) Now, if a man in situations so prominent as these had served them faithfully in past years, it was at least a very good guide by which they could guess that he would serve them faithfully, honourably, and uprightly, according to his opinions or the position he now sought at their hands—the highest distinction the electors could confer, that of their representative in the new Parliament of the country. (Cheers.) They were the best judges of Mr. Manning's claims to this post of honour, and he (Mr. Nichols) was not going to detain them by going into the details which constituted the staple of this election. But he had his own duty to perform. He believed that a very important crisis in the history and progress of the colony had arrived, one which should call forth the energies of the best and most able of the citizens. It was this which had brought him forward to move the nomination of Mr. Manning, believing him to be a fit person, a trustworthy person, for the colony to depend on in its hour of need. (Cheers.) In this contest let it be remembered Mr. Manning stood in no influence but that which sprung from himself; he stood on his own merits, and had entered into no coalition with any candidate. He had offered no opposition to any candidate, and he had come forward as an honest man should do, and asked them to elect him on his own merits and nothing else; and he (Mr. Nichols) now—not appealing to their personal feeling in any way—asked them to look at the past services of this man, to consider his talent, his patient industry, his unquestioned integrity, and he would then fearlessly ask them to vote, with clear consciences to the claims of their country, to William Montague Manning. (Cheers.) It was true, as had been insinuated, that Mr. Manning was entitled to a pension. But Mr. Manning had done that which only a high, spirited, and conscientious man would have done—and he did not claim this pension for nothing. He did not wish to receive it as the mere reward of past services. He felt that it was within his capacity to serve them still, and, if they elected him a member of the Council, to earn this salary. Although the pension offered him was the just remuneration of his services, he despised it as a remuneration given to him for past services, so long as those services could be made available for the public service. (Cheers.) Mr. Manning's claim to this pension was a good one, it must meet with an emphatic response from every man in the country who was a judge of what was good and right; but righteous and just as his claim was undoubtedly, Mr. Manning did not wish to eat the bread of idleness. (Cheers.) His friend, Mr. Lackey, in proposing the rival candidate, had said, that they did not want lawyers in the House of Assembly. It might be somewhat presumptuous for him as a lawyer to say so, but he believed that the only efficient law reformers must be lawyers, and of all the lawyers, of all the legislators in this colony in the cause of law reform, none could take the high position which Mr. Manning was entitled to claim—none had worked so hard—none with so clear and lucid an intelligence in the subject to which he had devoted himself—none with so earnest a desire to bring cheap and just law to every man's door. (Cheers.) He had come before them on this occasion as a simple matter of duty. He had sat, not side by side but in opposite benches, with Mr. Manning in the Council of the country for the last five years. In that assembly, as in other places, he had learned—though often differing from him in political matters that necessarily arise—his worth, honesty, uprightness, and talent. (Great cheers.) It was this experience of the man that brought him before them now. He of all other men of this colony, considering the affection and esteem which was generally manifested towards him would indeed be a traitor to his country if he could endeavour to prevail upon them to return a man who he did not conscientiously believe would well and faithfully represent them. (Cheers.) What interest had he in proposing a bad man? The welfare of this country, the country in which the bones of himself and his children would be laid, depended upon its government, and this government now depended on the men they sent into the Council. (Cheers.) It was not the first time he had appeared upon the hustings. It was not the first time he had recommended candidates for their approval, and never but in one instance had he recommended them an unfaithful servant. (Cries of "Fitzgerald.") Mr. Nichols said he had made one exception, and though he had supported Mr. Fitzgerald, he never proposed him. He had told them why he recommended Mr Manning to their suffrages, and he would add one word of advice. On the day of election, whatever invitations they might receive, he would tell them to give no plumpers. By doing so, they would be both defrauding and deceiving themselves. They were called upon by the Constitutional law of the colony as well as by the Queen's writs, to elect two fit and proper persons to represent them in the Parliament of the country. Let them fulfil this demand thus constitutionally made upon them. Let them not disfranchise themselves, or half satisfy their consciences by performing half the duty devolving on them, and voting for one member only. (Cheers.) Among the candidates let them take the two best men, be they who they might, and vote for them. To vote for only one, and perhaps have the best man out, and who was perhaps the next in the opinion of the electors, was an injustice to the candidate, and injustice to themselves, and, more than all, it might be an irreparable injustice to the country. (Cheers.) He did not think it necessary for him to detain them longer. He came before them to propose a man who, as he said before, stood on his own merits. To use a professional simile, like the plaintiff in an action of ejectment, he relied on the strength of his own title, not on the weakness of the title of his opponent. (Cheers.) He believed he had done his duty to the country and to them in proposing Mr. Manning; he earnestly hoped they would do theirs and place him at the head of the poll. (Cheers.) If they did so they might hereafter meet again, but it would be to congratulate themselves on what they had done; and in the meantime he trusted on Wednesday next to see them going to the poll with Mr. Manning's papers, and with any name added to his which they thought most desirable to be associated with it. (Cheers.) With these observations, and thanking them for their patient hearing, he begged to move that William Montague Manning, Esq., is a fit and proper person to represent the electors of the South Riding of Cumberland in the New Parliament of New South Wales. (Great cheering.)

Mr. Nichols then retired, but returned immediately to the front of the hustings, to state that his name had been put down on Mr. Weekes's committee. He had not been asked by that gentleman, or by any one else, to allow his name to be so used, and it had been placed on the committee list without any authority from him whatever. (Cheers.)

Mr. D. Cooper, who came forward to second the nomination of Mr. Manning, was received with subdued applause. He could not, like his friend Nichols had done, say that he had been often before them; it was his first appearance in a public capacity amongst them, but he trusted it would not be his last, if he was ever requested to perform his duty to his country as he was on the present occasion. In the contest which was now going on for the representation of the country, he hoped the electors would take the principle as their guide which he acted on, and take he man who they believed conscientiously was suitable to represent them. He was not there to support Mr. Manning throughout his political career. He had most often been found voting on the other side of the House to that on which Mr. Manning's votes were recorded. But though opposed to him in many political views, differing with him on many questions which had come before the Council, he believed Mr. Manning to be a highly honourable, conscientious, as well as a liberal man, and as such eminently qualified to represent this constituency in the Legislative Assembly of the country. (Cheers.) In coming before them to second Mr. Manning, it could hardly be said of him that he had a personal motive. He believed he might freely say he had as deep an interest in the prosperity and the welfare of the South Riding as any elector who stood before them, and it was hardly possible that, possessing such an influence, he would recommend any man to their suffrages who had not his full and implicit confidence. He did often differ with Mr. Manning on political questions, he had no doubt of his integrity—he had no doubt of his ability, and therefore he wished to see him in the new Parliament. It was quite true that Mr. Manning for past services had a right to demand a pension. But Mr. Manning was not willing to eat the bread of idleness, and it was that which brought him before the electors at this crisis. He wished to be returned only that he might continue to serve them, and if he did serve them it would be without cost to the country, and he believed they could not have a better man in the Parliament than Mr. Manning, and he wished they would prove that he was right on Wednesday next. At the same time he fully agreed with his friend Mr. Nichols: let them plump for no man, but exercise their right and do their duty, by placing not only the best man, but the two best men at the head of the poll. (Cheers.)

Mr. George Thornton next came forward, and was received with mingled cheers and disapproval. He did not appear before them to occupy their attention for any long space of time, and he hoped they would listen to the few words he had to say to them. He had been called on most unexpectedly within the last few minutes to propose a candidate for their acceptance; although he would most gladly that the task should have been left in abler hands than his. He had, at the last moment, been asked to propose Mr. Weekes as a fit and proper candidate to represent them, and he had not felt justified in refusing the invitation. He knew Mr. Weekes well for a man of sterling worth, for a man of political honesty, for a man of general integrity. He was a man who, he believed, would do honour to any constituency as a representative. Of Mr. Weekes socially he knew comparatively nothing; but of his political pretensions and career he knew a good deal, and he could pledge himself that all Mr. Weekes pledged himself to do, that, with untiring industry and unflinching courage he would strive to carry out. (Cheers.) The task which had thus unexpectedly devolved upon him was an easy and a simple one, and that which he now invited them to perform was also a simple one: it was to select from the four men now to be proposed to them the two best as their representatives. He did not come there to say that Mr. Weekes was the best of any of these four men—he believed all the gentlemen who had been proposed to them were good men—all of them deserved the consideration of the electors, and he had nothing to say against any of these gentlemen, except against one. That candidate was one who had designated those to whom he now appealed for support as those sprung from "the froth and spume of the old state of affairs in the colony." (Cheers and groans.) He had run down the old hands of the colony and their descendants, at a time when such distinctions might have been very well laid aside. He could only say that his father had been an old hand in the colony, and he had lived here as a respectable mechanic, and he was not at all ashamed of his ancestry. (Cheers.)

Mr. Brenan here came forward, and distinctly stated he never used the words or anything like them. They were written not by any professional member of the press, for none was present, but by some schoolmaster, who had communicated them to the papers.

Mr. Thornton: At all events the words had been reported. They had not been denied, and he for one would never be quiet under such circumstances. The words used by Mr. Brenan, or reported to be used by him, in his speech at Appin, were as follows:—

This country he had made his own, and they might be sure of this when he informed them that his extensive estates in Ireland were being disposed of in order to the transfer to this country of all they would realize. The princely property of Garryowen, in Limerick, belonged to him, and had been four hundred years in his—the Brenan family. If there was any Limerick man among them he must know all about this splendid property. Well, he meant to transfer this Irish Garryowen to the Garryowen he had founded here, and to this intent a portion of the Irish estate had been disposed of, and the proceeds received by him. About one-fifth of the property had been disposed of, for which he had got £2000, and he was led to believe that the remainder would sell to much better advantage. They might see by this what his patrimonial inheritance was, and what his ancestors had been. *He was of no mushroom descent like many of the upstart gentry of the colony, who had sprung from the froth and spume of the old state of affairs in the country. No man from Sir W. Denison down could boast of such a lineage as his.*

Mr Brenan again denied having ever used such words.

Mr. Thornton resumed: Such at least were the observations reported to have been made by Mr. Brenan, observations so grossly offensive to a large class of this community that he felt bound to take notice of them, and to say that any candidate for their suffrages uttering such sentiments was unworthy of their support. He thought such a statement as this having been printed and circulated, Mr. Brenan ought to be thankful for the opportunity he now afforded him of denying it, if he never made it. (Mr Brenan: I never did.) He would tell them that previously in this election Mr. Brenan had called upon him, and he had readily promised him his vote; and until he had seen this expression of Mr. Brenan's feelings, he fully intended to have voted for him. After such a declaration, however, on the part of Mr. Brenan, until fully explained away, he felt that he was absolved from his pledge; and he had therefore came forward, even at the last moment, with pleasure to perform a duty, which was a pleasure, and personally propose Mr. Weekes. He had been associated with Mr. Weekes in the late City Council, and he believed that if the members of that Council generally had consisted of men who, like Mr. Weekes, had looked faithfully to the business it had to perform, it would never have fallen into the disrepute among the citizens into which it was its misfortune to sink. He believed Mr. Weekes was a man of talent; he was sure he was a man of sense. He could rely firmly in his integrity, in his unflinching zeal in the cause he had at heart, in his freedom from susceptibility to any influences, however strong, which might be brought to bear against his own heart and his own judgment. These were the qualities which he had observed in Mr. Weekes—qualities which he believed were the essentials in the character of a legislator. He would pledge his reputation, if they elected Mr. Weekes, they would elect a man who would not disappoint their expectations, and who would prove himself as worthy of their choice as any man who now stood upon the hustings. (Cheers and groans.) In proposing Mr. Weekes he had no personal ends to serve. He wished to serve his country, and he might say, in particular, he wished to serve this constituency. The happiest days of his life had been spent in this town,—days to which he must always look back to in a spirit of grateful memory. He had always been sent as a schoolboy to spend his holidays in Parramatta, and he had never forgotten those happy seasons. But though he did not reside among them, he did not forget his duty to them; and he believed he was performing his duty to them when he proposed Mr. Weekes as a candidate for their representation. Mr. Weekes he had known now for years; he had made his own position in the colony, and it was not a position of which he had any cause to be ashamed. For many years past, he had taken an active part in the political movements of the day, and he had carried with him the respect of those who were his allies or opponents. He would vouch for it, if they returned him, that in the Council, on committees, and on divisions Mr. Weekes' name would always be found in the right place. (Cheers.) He had now high pleasure in proposing Elias Carpenter Weekes as a fit and proper person to represent the electors of the South Riding of Cumberland in the new Parliament of the country. (Cheers and groans.)

Mr B. James seconded the motion, and had great pleasure in so doing. He believed Mr Weekes was as deserving of the support of the electors as any of the candidates who stood before them. (Cheers, and cries of "Go along, James.") He had known Mr. Weekes long, and he had found him to possess natural talents, business habits, and a high integrity. With equal talent to all his opponents in these points, he believed that in the liberality of his political opinions he was immeasurably superior to them all. (Groans and cheers.) He should not be diverted by any buffoonery which they might resort to from the duty he had to perform—a duty which was the more important from the importance of the great constituency to represent which they have now to elect representatives. (Cheers and groans, and cries of "Go home and get a glass of grog.") All Mr. Weeks's antecedents, politically, were identified with the popular movements which had taken place in the colony, and the principles he had professed had met the stamp of approval everywhere. (Groans and much disapprobation, and cries of "He went home a rejected candidate.") To show that the political principles of Mr. Weekes were in accordance with those of the community, it was only necessary for him to say that he had gone to the Northumberland Boroughs, one of the most populous constituencies of the country almost as a perfect stranger, and, after an arduous struggle, he had only lost his election by, he believed, six votes. This fact was important, inasmuch that it proved that Mr. Weekes' political claims had not been disregarded by the colonists at large. (Cheers and groans.) This showed that the stamp of approval was upon the political acts of Mr. Weekes. Although it was true the time was short in which he had to make his appeal to the electors, he believed the intelligent and thinking part of the electors would do their duty; he believed they were at the present moment altogether unpledged to any man, and they would rally round the best men, the men of progress, and if they did so they would place Mr. Weekes at the head of the poll. (Cheers and groans.)

Mr. William Russell then came forward amidst mingled groans and cheers, and cries of "You're a coward, and your father was a coward." A pause in the interruption having been obtained, Mr. Russell said, all he required from them was a fair and patient hearing, and if they would give him this he would promise them not to detain them long. (Cheers and some groans and personal allusions.) He confessed that it was with a deep sense of the responsibility, that would devolve on him, that he had come forward on this occasion, to place himself in the position of a candidate for their suffrages on this occasion. He knew full well what these responsibilities were, and he trusted the electors of this great county did so too. If he had consulted his own convenience, he certainly should never have thought of coming forward in this election. (Cries of "Your father was a coward and you are a coward.") The insinuation thrown out he repudiated with disdain; it was almost too contemptible to reply to, but as it had been made a tale of in Parramatta, he would reply to it. The man who charged him, or any one of the name of Russell with cowardice, knew nothing of his name or race. He defied any one to prove that any one of the name of Russell to which he belonged had ever proved himself a coward. He felt himself almost degraded in entering into explanations on such a subject, but as such insinuations had been openly made he should openly reply to them. (Cheers.) He would tell them both who he was and who his father was. His father was Captain Russell, of the 28th Regiment; when that regiment was in the army which the Duke of Wellington commanded, he died on service—long and able and well sustained service in that regiment. He (his son) had also served in the same regiment (the 28th) which had been stationed in this colony. (Cheers and groans, and cries of "what about Mr. Butler.") He had served in the regiment faithfully and honourably; and he had no hesitation to appealing to numbers of his brother soldiers, who were now in this colony, whether in that regiment he had ever done anything unworthy of a soldier, or of a kind and upright man. (Cheers.) It was true, that turning to one act of his life—and to none of the acts of his life did he refer with so much pride and pleasure—he was accused, and placed on his trial before a general court-martial. (Groans and cheers.) It was now, it had always been, his pride to allude to this incident of his life, for he believed that no impartial man would deny that he was in the right, and that he, and he only, had suffered for the right. What was the result of the charge brought against him of the details of which he would not stop to inform them? He was sent home to England at his own request. He was sent, without a single letter of introduction or recommendation from the authorities here, to the Horse Guards at home, and on his own merits alone, in the case submitted to that tribunal, he was triumphant over his accusers, one of whom used every attempt to oppress him, and was sent back to join his regiment. He looked back to this period with nothing but pride, he believed he had done his duty, and had nothing to be ashamed of. Some time after this matter he chose to settle in this colony, and he had since become identified with their interests, and he believed since then while by pursuit he had become identified with the interests of the colony, he had not betrayed his duty as a citizen, in neglecting the political protection of their interests. It was in the merits of his career that he now came forward to offer himself as their representative. He had nothing personally or socially to say against any of the gentlemen who were opposed to him, but, politically he had grounds of difference with them, and on these political grounds he would oppose them. He would now proceed to examine very briefly in detail these details of political principle which on this election throughout the country materially depended. With regard to the two-thirds clause, he believed that, with the Act of Parliament before them, they must consider that it was virtually abandoned. But by whom was it abandoned? Not by the Legislative Council of this colony, but by the British Parliament. Seeing the example that had been set to them by the Parliament of England, he thought they ought here at once to get rid of this clause. Let them repeal it at once. Then with regard to the nominee clause: that they ought also to abolish. What was it that this clause appointing a nominee Upper House proposed to do? To place twenty-one members in the Legislature as lords over them—men of whom, perhaps, the country knew nothing at all, and who would have the power of subverting the sense of the representatives of the people in the Lower House. (Cheers.) He did not object to an Upper House, but it should be a House responsible to the people. If the Upper House was elective, and the people put the wrong men into it, they could put up with their mistake, because it would be in their own power to rectify it, and it was their own fault if did not understand their own interests; but he was quite satisfied that a House nominated by the Governor, or the Minister of any Governor, in this colony would never meet the wishes of the people. (Cheers. But let them look into this clause a little further and they would find that the responsible Minister of the Crown had very little to do with the nomination of this House. The first House was to be nominated for five years, and, if approved of, they were then to be nominated for life. Then the Minister could swamp the House by appointing fresh members, but this was a dangerous experiment, and one that it would not do to frequently repeat. Better far at once to put in the proper persons, the persons the country desired, and whom they would choose for themselves. He did not think that any Government would find independent men in the country—men who would command any respect in the country—who would accept seats in the House nominated in this way. (Cheers.) He could at all events speak for himself, and he would not accept any seat in the Legislature to which he was not elected by the voice of the people. (Cheers.) The house of Russell would be trusted, he never feared, in any Assembly constituted on principles opposed to the freedom of the country. The next subject to which he should address himself was that of education, and he confessed that he was strongly disposed to give the National system the preference, because he believed if education were to be thoroughly carried out in the colony, that system, or some modification of it, must prevail. In the settled country districts of the colony he would have schools erected every five miles along the road, and he would gladly vote for the expenditure of the public revenue for this purpose. They would then see schools established to which the poor man's son and the rich man's son might alike resort without reference to creed or party, and to each would be open all the advantages which a system of popular education could offer them. He did not deny that in the towns of the colony the Denominational schools had been found to work well, and they afforded doubtless a large amount of education, and where they did so he would not interfere with their present existence. But he would support the extension of education by every means in his power, and he thought the revenues of the country ought to be devoted far more largely to education than they were to religious purposes. He would as far as possible leave the support of religion to the voluntary support of the different believers. They should support their own pastors and masters, and, earnestly desirous as he was of seeing the clergy not only of his own persuasion, but of other sects, well supported, he would wish first to see education established, believing that education once made sound and general, the support of religion on the voluntary principle would naturally follow; therefore, so far as his vote would go, he would prefer to spend the money of the state for a wide system of education rather than for the support of any religious body, and he would prefer in many instances to see the schoolhouse built before the church. He had no wish to throw any slight on religion, far from it. He revered the creed in which he had been brought up, and it was not ten minutes' walk from where they were assembled to the spot where he had given two acres of land for the erection of a church; but he would willingly give another acre for the erection of a school house. There was no subject so important in this colony as education. They were told that knowledge was power, and it was so, and if the people of this colony possessed themselves of this power, they would soon decide, with a voice which could not be controlled, that they would not have any nominated Upper House. (Cheers.) Any attempt to institute or nominate an Upper House in this colony, he looked upon as an attempt to rivet the chains of a despotism upon them, which forebode them to look for the privileges of free government. (Cheers.) Therefore, believing that education alone could make the colony free—that it alone could make the people moral and religious; he was prepared to give a larger share of the public funds to the purposes of education, than he would to any endowment from the State for religious purposes. (Cheers.) Then as to the pensions he believed in granting the pensions to the present officers of the Government under the Constitution Act, a very hard bargain had been driven with the colonists. (Cheers.) But having made this bargain, hard though it was, in British honour and British justice they must abide by it. They could not repudiate it. Let the tax on them be what it might they must pay it. But he hoped it was the last time they would be called on to assent to such a bargain—that never would allowances be given to public officers again on such a scale, but that seven-tenths would, be at all events he thought, a fit retiring allowance to any officer, and even that might be modified according to length of service. But he wished the days of pensions were gone by, that they would hear no more of them—that hereafter they would pay their officers liberally, and leave them to make provision for their after years. (Cheers.) But while he quite agreed that the people were bound to make good the bargain made by the Government and the representatives in the late Legislature in regard to these pensions, he thought the Government was equally bound to keep their faith with that much, abused class of which he was one—called the squatters. (Groans and cheers.) But the Government he contended had broken their contract with the squatters. They had induced them to take leases on certain terms, exempting them from any additional taxation in the shape of assessment. But the Government wanted money, and in despite of this compact, they put first a tax on tea and sugar, in consideration that there should be no assessment tax; and they then in defiance of all principle, put a heavy assessment tax upon the squatters. (Cheers and laughter.) With regard to the tax on tea and sugar, apart from the circumstances under which it was imposed, he thought it was both unnecessary and impolitic. He believed the Government had plenty of money at their disposal, if they knew how to collect it; but they were bad financiers. There were plenty of other means by which the Government could have raised money without resorting to this tax on tea and sugar. He distrusted the alteration in the old Tariff of the colony—a Tariff which had commanded the respect and approbation of all the great mercantile interests of the colony; and he believed had in its operation been found highly satisfactory, not only here, but in the neighbouring colonies. He had been alluded to by his proposer, in respect to his connection with agriculture. He would admit that he was deeply interested in the progress of agriculture in this colony, and he hoped under some better system for the distribution of the lands which now prevailed, they would soon cease to incur the extravagant expenditure for breadstuffs from South America, which they had lately been incurring. As long as they obtained their supplies from Van Diemen's Land or New Zealand, they were justified, because these colonies took something back from them in return. But the grain they obtained from South America they had to pay for in hard bullion. It was so much money sent out of the country, in the expenditure of which they had no profit whatever. Now, however, grain and flour were fetching good prices, and he could say of the numerous farming tenants of his own that never before was so much wheat being put into the ground—if the seasons continued favourable, they would want no foreign importations. Then as to one other subject—the important one of railroads. He was as ardent an admirer of this mode of transit as any one, and he was most anxious to see it generally introduced into this colony, where nature had deprived them of the advantages of great navigable rivers. But admitting the necessity of the introduction of railroads, he would ask, were they to be content to go on making railways at the rate of eight and a-half miles per annum, which was all the present Government of the country was doing? The Legislative Council had voted for the present year £60,000 for railroads, and the only contract out was the one for the extension of the line from Parramatta to Liverpool. Was this the way in which they should introduce this great modern improvement into this country? he trusted not. He should like to see a contract entered into for the whole line from Liverpool to Goulburn. Let Mr. Randle contract for it if he would, and he believed he was the man who would do it best; but if they asked competition with Mr. Randle, let them send home plans and sections of the work to be done, and invite the competition of men such as Mr. Randle's fathers the Brasseys and Petos of England; and he would undertake to say, that were such a contract entered into, a railway to Goulburn would be completed within three years from the present time; nay, he thought even in two years. But this pretence of railway enterprise, at the rate of 8½ miles a year, was "all leather and prunella." The same mismanagement which was manifested on the part of the Government in regard to railroads, had also been evidenced in their administration of the government of the gold fields of the colony, and he asserted that it was nothing but the mal-administration of the gold-fields of the country that had brought them into disrepute, and sent thousands and thousands of diggers into Victoria, who under another state of things would have gladly remained here. (Cheers.) He believed the fields of Ophir and the Turon were now as rich as any in Victoria had proved to be; but the want of labour, and the want of administrative capacity to invite that labour, was the cause of the non-development of the great mineral resources of the country. Then there were the iron mines of the country, they only wanted working to prove how rich the country was and he was proud to say that the rails for some of the railroads in the colony would be made out of colonial iron, and preparations were in progress which would extend this branch of manufacture to a large extent. (Cheers.) There were many faults connected with the representation of the country to which he should also turn his earnest attention. He thought it most unfair that a man who had lived for years in an electoral district, in a house which gave him a qualification, because he removed to another house which also would give him the electoral qualification, should be deprived of the right to vote. This was an evil which ought to be rectified, and if returned, he would do his best to to rectify it. (Cheers.) Then again with regard to the publicans, and he found that whenever the Government wanted money this unfortunate class of people had to provide the spoil. Now he disliked this sort of legislation, and, as he had said before, he believed if legitimate means were resorted to there was money enough in the colony to do without this sort of class taxation. (Cheers.) They had now, however, to look after their own Government, and it was, therefore, becoming upon them in all cases to send in the best men. They had now to send in fifty-four men. At the close of the five years for which the Council was to be elected, he believed they would have to send in twice that number of representatives. The interests of the country could not be fairly represented without an increase to the number of representatives, and the South Riding of this county was an instance of it. He dare not detain them longer, as there were many other candidates. He thanked them for the patient hearing they had given him, and with perfect confidence that they would put him in at the head of the poll, he would, for the present, bid them farewell. (Cheers and groans.)

Mr. Brenan (who was received with cheering mingled with hisses) said, he should commence with a subject which he did not think would have been broached here to day. Mr. Thornton had referred to a speech which he had made at Appin, and which to use a common phrase, appeared to be "apples and nuts" to his opposers. They would see from the advertisement in the *Empire*, headed "South Cumberland: Vote for Brennan," and the passage which he should read just now, and which was referred to by Mr. Thornton, that this was intended as a left-handed compliment.

Mr. Thornton: The passage I referred to is written in italics.

Mr. Brenan continued: This was the passage which which he referred to—"He was of mushroom descent like many of the upstart gentry of the colony, who had sprung from the froth and spume of the old state of affairs in the country." (Uproar.) There was a sting in these words, and he came forward to answer for it. (A voice, "Did you say so?") When he had made his explanations he would answer Mr. Hill any questions he thought fit to put to him. He denied having used such words as these, or having made any such allusions. They must recollect that when he made this speech at Appin there were none of those respectable gentlemen connected with the Press there, and who, he was happy to say, were here to-day. His speech lasted for one hour and three quarters, and he was told afterwards that there was a gentleman, a schoolmaster in the vicinity, who had taken some scraps of notes, and afterwards put them promiscuously together. Those words referring to his splendid estates at Garryowen, and to the upstart gentry of the colony, who had sprung from the froth and spume of the old state of affairs in the country, had never escaped his lips. (Cheers.) He would tell them what he did say. If they would hear him patiently he would soon convince them that his career and acts gave the lie direct to that statement. At that meeting he did say, in answer to a question put to him, whether he was not going to sell Garryowen and leave them in the lurch:—that he had sold a portion of the Garryowen estate in Ireland for £2000, and he intended to give orders to sell the remainder of it for the purpose of investing the money in this colony where he intended to reside. (Cheers.) He also said that he had filled many important offices. He had acted in a magisterial capacity, and also as Superintendent of Convicts. He feared no man living, and he challenged any one to lay his finger on any of his past acts which would justify the assumption that he had made such a statement as had been imputed to him. This was a dodge of the enemy. They knew well that he had, and he trusted he ever should have, the confidence of the people in this land of his adoption. (A voice: You are not a coward, or the son of a coward.) He did say that he was Police Magistrate, and in that capacity had discharged his duty without regard or favour to any sect of men or country. He repeated that his acts in that capacity had been matters of record and of public notoriety. He again said what he had said before, that he was not more a gentleman because he was a police magistrate than he was before. He said that he was born a gentleman, and his father and grandfather held the same position, and were in their own country in a much higher position than he was here. He said, also, that if the Commissioners of the Peace considered they had conferred an honor on him in making him Police Magistrate, they had reflected no credit on him except what he had earned by the proper discharge of his duties. (Cheers.) He would not yield to any man in the colony, not even to Sir William Denison or to any other, as regards birth or parentage. He would tell them that his estates in Ireland had been in the family for centuries. He said that the man who had made this report of his speech had put it together in the manner he had stated. He did not read the speech himself, but when he heard of what he was reported to have said, he laughed at it, and said this gentleman only took a few heads of his speech; how could they, therefore, tell if he was reported correctly or not? In contradiction to such a statement, he would prove to them that he had ever been the friend of the old hands. When he was Superintendent of Convicts, and Mr. Lamb prosecuted a man who was a prisoner of the Crown, he told him he was wrong, and took him away from him. He applied to the Governor-General, Sir Richard Bourke, who was the friend of liberty, and who had placed him in the position to discharge his duty by protecting them against the Masters and Servants Act. Mr. Lamb then came to his office and he received him in a most gracious way, but at the same time insisted on his returning the man. Mr. Lamb then brought an action against him in the Supreme Court for doing that which was his official duty to do, and he (Mr. Brenan) put him to £300 or £400 costs. He would not have dragged forth this subject if he had not been obliged to do so, as he did not come here prepared to answer it. When the sub-sheriff, who was dead, and he trusted was now in heaven, and who formerly lived at Cook's River, as was well-known by many persons on the platform, oppressed a prisoner of the Crown some fifteen or twenty years ago, he took every one of them away from him by virtue of his warrant. He applied after two years for a few more prisoners, but he refused his sanction to sending any of the same back—the consequence was, that he got a few from another side of the country altogether. Now these were public acts that were well known. Was it likely, therefore, that he should cast a reflection on this particular class? This class he was sure would not believe it, for he was associated with them in social life, and he respected them as much as any man of any parentage whatever. The people themselves knew, the country knew, notwithstanding this tortured report of what he said, that it was impossible for him to have said anything in public or private that would reflect discredit on that body of men or their descendants. (Cheers.) They well knew that he had ever been foremost and willing in defending them without fee or reward, when it had been attempted to oppress them in any way. He stood forth for them when he found that their rations were insufficient, and he had them nearly doubled. When they were allowed only one pair of shoes, and many used to have to walk through the streets bare-footed, he got an order for double that number. He had twenty-eight prisoners assigned to him, and yet he was not afraid of sleeping in his house in the country with his doors and windows open. He had also gone into the prison, where there were sometimes 1400 or 1500 within, in the middle of the night with nothing in his hands except his gloves. Now he would ask, would he have dared to do this if he had been considered their enemy? Did they suppose after what they had heard that he would have had the temerity, as well as hard-heartedness to make such allusions to that class as had been imputed to him? It was certainly a dodge of the enemy, and the words, vote for him, in the advertisement, meant, "don't vote for him;" this, no doubt, came from one of the friends of one of the bunch. (Groans.) By this advertisement in the *Empire* he was not afraid of losing one single vote. He believed, so help his God, that if his election as their representative turned on what was the feelings of this particular class to him, that he would go in at the head of the poll. (Loud cheers.) He did not wish to appear egotistical in expressing these opinions, but they had been frequently expressed to himself. He would now dismiss that dodge; he pledged his word and honor as a gentleman that he had made no allusion to that class, directly or indirectly. In that very speech he mentioned having taken the man away from Mr. Lamb. He did not blame the reporter, because his speech lasted an hour and three-quarters, and he took only a few notes of what he was saying; but he assured them that what he had said had been misrepresented. When he was canvassing some time ago Mr. Thornton promised him his vote, and he considered therefore that he ought to have asked him if he was prepared to answer that part of his speech before he attacked him—(uproar)—and more especially as he had pledged his entire vote to him, observing at the time that he was not a man to swerve from his word.

Mr. Thornton said he did not promise to plump for Mr. Brenan; he only saw the advertisement this morning.

Mr. Brenan continued: He would allow Mr. Thornton to withdraw his support from him if he pleased, but he would tell him that it would not cost him a snap of his finger. (Uproar.) The only thing he cared about was to convince his fellow countrymen that he had not uttered the words that had been attributed to him. He had known them and been associated with them ever since he had been in the colony, and they and their children knew too well the reverse of what had been reported. If he had been guilty of this he would be unfit to be returned as their representative. He had not the slightest doubt in his own mind since he had satisfied them that this had been merely said for the purpose of injuring him in his election; and he regretted that his opposers should have adopted such a course. He would now pass over that matter as if no allusion had been made to it.

Mr. Thornton: Did you ever say those words? (Uproar.)

Mr. Brenan: Never.

Mr. Thornton said he was satisfied.

Mr. Brenan said he had never made this allusion with regard to the prisoners. One of his best friends and supporters, who was present when he made the speech, would have (if he had heard him make such an allusion) turned on his heel and said—traitor and viper you not only deserve to be turned out of the Council, but also out of the country of New South Wales. (Cheers.) He would now dismiss that part of his appeal to them. He could have wished that, instead of coming here drawn by a pair of horses, he had been brought right into the town of Parramatta by the railway. He was an unflinching friend to railways, and looked upon them as adding greatly to the improvements of the country, but he differed widely with some of his colleagues as to the best mode of laying down railways in this colony. He would give them in a few words his ideas upon the subject. The transit by rail was of inestimable benefit to the country, but the intended line, to which Mr. Russell alluded, to Goulburn he entirely disagreed with. Charity begins at home; and he therefore thought they ought to have a line to the Hawkesbury, Penrith, Emu Plains, as well as to Liverpool, and this line would pass through all the agricultural districts of the county of Cumberland. If he was sent into the Council, he would use all his influence to have this line first established, before they had a line to bring down the squatters' wool from Goulburn. Although the construction of these lines would lead to a large expenditure of money, if the old system was adopted, he thought they might be carried on cheaper by a different process, and he would give them briefly his

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ideas on the subject. He would have the lines contracted for by the Government, placed under the supervision of twenty-five gentlemen selected from the whole of the county of Cumberland. These gentlemen would have a large stake in the country, and would seek to have the staff of life made as cheap as possible. He did not wish to take the railway out of the hands of the Government, he would let the financial part remain, but the supervision should rest with these gentleman, and instead of giving all the work to one contractor they should employ different contractors in different districts for every half-a-mile, and see that the work was properly executed. By this means the small contractor would be benefited and when the work was certified by the engineer to be completed, would be paid at once by a draft on the Treasury. There was no doubt but transit by railway through these places would enrich the County of Cumberland North and South. Again, he thought when these branch lines were completed, then it would be time enough to look after carrying on the line to Goulburn. Let them in the first instance commence at home in the places he had recommended, and he thought most men would agree with him as to the justice of the plan he had suggested. With reference to the expenditure, they had, as they were aware, only the extension from Parramatta to Liverpool contracted for; therefore, the new system which he proposed might be brought to bear when the new Council met. Then would be the time for their representatives, men of intelligence, to bring forward any amendment or alterations to his suggestions which they might deem advisable. Now, the way in which in future they would have railways without this large and enormous expenditure of money would be this—instead of borrowing the money from the money lenders or the banks themselves, he would propose a much easier way, and one that would serve them, and every man in the community would have the benefit of it. For instance, if they wanted £50,000 or £150,000, let the Government for the time being, through their executive ministers, issue Government debentures, charged and secured on the revenue. This would induce men who had £10 or £20 in the Savings Bank to withdraw it (because there they only get 2½ per cent. interest), and take debentures, for which they got a higher rate of interest. The money raised by the debenture system would prevent the necessity of creating fresh taxation whenever they wanted £50,000 or £60,000, and would be of advantage to the depositor and infinite benefit to the community at large. He would also have these debentures made transferable by endorsement. The management of this would not be expensive, for three clerks, in addition to the Treasury Clerks, would be quite sufficient to carry it out. There was £300,000 lying in the Savings Bank, producing very little or no interest; therefore, if that system was adopted, the country would have the benefit of the money by laying it out on railroads, and the Legislature would be relieved from a great part of the taxes which were dragged from the pockets of the people. The railway could not be accomplished, he considered, in any other way. So far as taxation goes, they would always find him, if he had the honour of being their representative, a sparing hand. Taxation was one of the most difficult subjects that their representatives would have to deal with. That one subject of railways, and the money required, was a sufficient answer as to what his opinions were with regard to intended taxation. The Council, no doubt, would be composed of men of a variety of opinions, that was the inherent feeling prevailing amongst legislative bodies; and they then form themselves into two parties. Such a state of thing as having two parties in the House was almost indispensable to the working of a system of legislation. One portion would be composed of some very eloquent men; some young legislators who would take very extraordinary views, and talk very elaborately about the benefit they could confer on the public from their reform of the law, and reform of the expenditure of the public money, and reform on building public works. Those were go-a-head men, and were most dangerous men, and could only be kept in check by those men called the conservative portion of the House—men who were cautious and deliberative, and who advocated progressive improvement. They would also consist of men of talent, and would have to consider well what taxes to inflict and how to carry them out. There might be many very eloquent men on the other side, who would use a great deal of sophistry in their arguments in order to convince the public mind that they were right, and these cautious men were wrong. No doubt some acrimony would exist at times between these two parties. When they wished to carry on large and extensive works on an expensive scale, and in order to raise the money had recourse to a sweeping taxation, then would be the time for these cautious men, their old veterans, to interfere. He meant to be one of the cautious men, one of the veterans of the people, standing by their rights and privileges, to guard them against wild undertakings. At the same time he should be in favour of a progressive improvement. He would have them pause before they returned any man to Council who would not pledge himself to rank among the veterans against these speculative legislators who were led away by applause and a wish to show off their oratorical powers. With regard to education, they were all agreed on that subject; therefore he would not trouble them with more than a few remarks. They had now in their power, having fifty-four elected members, to set apart a sufficient sum to secure education free of charge to those whose circumstances required it. He would not be the first to give free schools to the sons of gentlemen, or to those who could pay for their education, as Mr. Russell said. He thought those parties ought to pay their proportion to educating their children, and pay on a moderate scale. The New Constitution gave the youth of this colony a great stimulus to come forward, it gave, also, parents a stimulus to place their children at school and at the university, which did honour to the old Council who started it. (Cheers.) The son of the poorest man had the doors of ambition thrown open to him, and might come before them to be elected as their representative. (A voice, "Cheer up, Garry.") He would say no more on that subject, for every man of right feeling knew the advantages of education. In all its branches he would vote for it so far as the means and circumstances of the colony would admit of. He was appealing to the constituency at large. He would not therefore address his observations to any one in particular. They had the New Constitution to deal with, and if this Constitution was considered he believed he should show just now that his opinions with regard to it were correct. They were to have municipal Government throughout the colony. Mr. Thornton had alluded to the City Corporation. It certainly fell to the ground, and became abortive, not from the amount of talent, energy, and capability of the men who formed it; there might have been some men who were competent to discharge their duties, but there were many who were not competent. He must, however, confess that the Commissioners had made no better hand of it, and he was not in favour of having the public money expended, and contracts made and granted by the City Commissioners. He would have the men who were to manage their affairs in the largest community concentrated together in the colony, elected from those who had the largest stake in the improvements of the city, and the expenditure of their rents and taxes. He would have their election to be only for a short period; their services being short, they would have no trouble to have them elected if they were found to be ignorant and improper men, or if they taxed the people beyond their means, they could easily be got rid of and others elected. (A voice: "We don't want Weekes.") The same system of government ought to be carried out throughout the whole breadth and length of the land; of course, that was, provided the population were sufficient to require it. He said that, if the people themselves could not select upright and honest men, capable to discharge the duties of commissioners, it would be impossible for the Government to do any better. They had heard a great outcry against this Upper House, and why was it? It was because they had nothing to say with regard to their nomination. He cried down in the same way all nominated posts who had anything to do with taxing the people or expending the taxes, except by the representatives of the people themselves. (Loud cheers.) Now with regard to the new Constitution. (A voice: "We won't have Weekes, the rejected candidate," and uproar). Let Mr. Weekes fight his own cause; he had nothing to do with any one of the candidates—he established his claim on them for his long services, and he trusted they would not interrupt him. (Uproar.) There was no fear of Mr. Weekes giving them much trouble, because he was convinced that the electors of Cumberland who had pledged themselves already to the different candidates would fulfil their promises. He did not believe that any constituency in the colony had been more closely canvassed by each candidate. (Uproar, and cries of "We don't want the rejected candidate.") If they wished him well they would let him speak without interruption. There was one thing quite certain, that Mr. Weekes could never be returned for this constituency if the electors were men of their words. (Loud cheers.) He believed them to be so, and he never knew a single instance of a man who had given him his promise having broken his word. He would now dismiss that subject. (Uproar.) He would endeavour to be as brief as possible, but he would not be doing justice to himself unless he stated his exposition of the new Constitution. The popular cry had been, get rid of it; some of the candidates have told you that it was an iniquitous measure, passed for political purposes. He differed in opinion with these men, and looked upon the Constitution Bill as a master-piece of legislation, and he would tell them why. He would premise to them, first, that part of it, no doubt, required amendment. By the New Constitution they had placed in their hands the management of the lands, the mines, and mineral resources of the colony and the gold fields. The Government, who were elected by the people, were entitled by this Act to tax the people to what extent they thought necessary, and were empowered under it to expend that money for the public good. The people were to watch over them in the discharge of that duty. This did not trench on civil and religious liberty. It was a short compact act, and not an Act of long details. It was highly dangerous to have an Act of long details. This Act gave the people the power of doing everything they desired to accomplish. Full power was given by this Act to them and their representatives to deal with every question affecting the country, reserving nothing from them except those imperial rights of the Crown which he would be sorry to see severed or trenched on in any of her Majesty's dominions. He would defy any one who understood the Constitution Act to contradict one word that he had said. They had heard a great deal about the two-thirds clause, and several candidates had urged that you must do away with it at once and for ever. With regard to the dictum of Mr. Duffy, although he respected that gentleman as a clever lawyer, he would show them that his opinion of the two-thirds clause was clearly wrong. He was happy to see that Mr. Darvall, in his speech at Ryde, agreed with him that the two-thirds clause was not remedied by the section of the Imperial Act. When the Constitution Bill was framed by their representatives in the Legislative Council they exceeded the authority vested in them, and it became necessary to re-commit the Bill to the Imperial Parliament, so as to enable her Majesty to sanction the Act. Mr. Brenan then explained fully what had been done with regard to the two thirds clause—and stated that it was still in full force, and would have to be got rid of. As to the nomination of the Upper House, a great many gentlemen had pledged themselves to sweep it from the records and to have an elective Upper House instead. Now, the Upper House was one of the great principles of the New Constitution, and the Constitution cannot be formed until the Upper House and the House of Assembly were both perfect. The Governor and the ministers have the power to nominate them, the Governor by himself had no power to name them, he could only do so with the advice of the Executive, who were their representatives, because the moment they accepted office these members of the Government, with the exception of the two Law Officers of the Crown, must come back to the constituency to be re-elected. The Executive could do nothing without having some of their body in the Upper House to conduct the public business. As they would come back for your selection again, it would be for them to see whether they deserved their confidence. The number that would be first nominated would be twenty-one, with power to the Governor to make as many more as he liked. The twenty-one being formed, they were, by Imperial Act and by the Constitution Act itself, to hold their places for five years: now, unless they were the most philanthropic men in the world, were they likely to vote against this nominated Upper House, even if a majority of two-thirds carried it in the Lower House? Would not men placed for a short time in this honorable position, before they gave up their seats, first say, Let us have a fair trial; how do you know, without giving us a trial, that an elective House will be better? They could not get rid of these nominees, then, unless they believed they were all of them capable of committing murder. He had been coroner for the last 21 years, and had resigned this appointment; but he would wish to resume it if it was likely that these twenty-one men would commit suicide, for he would have twenty-one inquests, and the verdict that would be returned would be *felo de se*. If they could only get such philanthropic men, who would go out when they were asked to go out, all would be right, but it was ridiculous to suppose that such would be the case. No doubt the time to fight the battle was when they were to be appointed members for life; then would be the time to have the expression of the public voice without, and supported by the voice of the representatives of the people within. He was in favour of having an elective Upper House; of having everything elected, because he considered the people were the best judges whom to place in such a responsible position. He did not mean to say that all the members of the Upper House would be selected from the representatives of the people, for if they selected the best men it would, he conceived, be difficult to find men of that stamp and aptitude for legislation who ought to be in the Lower House. He would now dismiss that part of his address to them. Under the old system of Government, one of the most unconstitutional and dangerous privileges had been vested in one man—that man had discharged his duty faithfully, and without regard to persons or to creed, but still he should not like to see the Attorney General who under the new state of things would be Attorney-General only for the day, and might be shifted at any time, having the power of a grand jury vested in him. He thought that they would all agree with him that the right of being one of the grand jury was the right of every British subject, and that they should discharge that office which had hitherto been performed by the Attorney-General. Mr. Brenan then stated that he had been a friend of Sir Richard Bourke, who had introduced in this colony trial by jury, and was proud of it; and concluded by saying that he believed the advertisement to which he had referred had had no effect on his best friends, the committee who were working hard for him. He thanked them for the patient and quiet hearing they had given him, and trusted they would elect him as one of their representatives. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. MANNING was loudly cheered on coming forward to address the electors. He said he this day offered himself as a candidate for the representation of the South Riding of the County of Cumberland. (Cheers.) One of the first topics to which he wished to call attention, was the reports which had been industriously spread abroad to the effect that he had entered into a coalition with somebody or other. Some persons said he had coalesced with one candidate, some said he had coalesced with another, and others again that he had entered into a coalition with a third. (Laughter.) But he could tell the electors that he had made up his mind, at the very moment he determined to stand before the constituents as one of the candidates for their suffrages, to stand entirely alone (hear, hear); and not only did he resolve not to coalesce with any one, but he determined also that he would not say anything against any other candidate or do anything by means of which his success might be affected. (Cheers.) At all the meetings he had addressed in various places he had distinctly avowed his intention not to attempt to influence any elector in giving his second vote, but all he wished was that they should give one to him, and the second to the best man among the other candidates. (Cheers.) He desired to be distinctly understood as to what he meant by a coalition, for the word was one which had been frequently used, and concerning which, he thought, ideas had got confused. (Laughter.) He meant by a coalition anything which at all savoured of joining with another man for the purpose of elevating him, getting help from him in return, and thus attempting to keep out all those who did not combine. (Cheers.) He had most scrupulously avoided this; he had pledged himself to this course from the first, he had kept his determination to the last, and he would still adhere to it, even if it should lose his election. He would stand his chance alone, let the result be what it might. (Cheers.) He had no doubt from the amount of support which the electors had promised him in various quarters, that if he chose to coalesce with any one other man, he could make his election certain also. He might be mistaken; he might misapprehend entirely the degree of support he could secure, but be that as it might, he was determined in no degree to attempt to influence the election of any other candidate. He had not asked a single voter to plump for him on the day of polling, or to give his second vote to any one of the other candidates in particular. That course he should still pursue. (Cheers.) If any of the electors, however, thought proper, in accordance with their unbiassed judgment, even to plump for him on the day of election, he left it open to them to do so, and he also left his staunchest friends who had promised to vote for him, free to take their own course in the selection of the second candidate. (Loud cheers.) He would tell the electors what his principles were in reference to elections. He looked to the electors, and to the electors only. If he were to say to Mr. Brenan, Mr. Russell, or Mr. Weekes, "I will coalesce with you," he would be trusting to the influence of another candidate in a great measure, and not entirely to the unbiassed support of the electors themselves. (Loud cheers.) In coming before the electors, the course he had taken had been that of an independent man, and he looked upon the electors to record their votes as independent men. He did not seek for a moment to influence them in any degree as far as any other candidate was concerned, and he hoped they would do him the justice of not letting him suffer because of his independence. (Cheers.) He coalesced with no one, and he hoped they would not permit any coalition to succeed against him and throw him out. (Cheers.) He believed his course of action upon this point could not be mistaken, and he had alluded to it for the reasons mentioned at the commencement of his address. If any persons even fancied they had hastily promised their interest to him, he absolved them. The only thing he cared about with reference to the second candidate that he should be a good man and true; one with whom he could co-operate for the public good in all the duties they might have to perform. The only advice he would give the electors upon the subject was this: if they believed any one man more true of heart; if they believed any one man more sound in judgment, and more correct in principles than another, let them choose that man, whoever he might be, of whatever faith—whatever country—whatever his pretensions, however late or however early he might have been in the field. (Cheers.) He gave them this advice, not as a candidate in the contest merely, but also as a co-elector. Let the electors give him a good man and true for his colleague and he cared not which of the three he might be. (Cheers.) Many present had very likely promised him their support, entertaining the idea that he would coalesce with some person. He hoped they would not abandon his cause when they found such was not the case. (No, No.) If any of the other candidates should turn round and ask his friends to plump for him, he (Mr. Manning) would by no means follow his example. (Cheers.) If he went in at all he would be returned as an independent man by independent votes. (Cheers.) Having said so much, he must now proceed to speak of himself and the principles he held. He dare say few of those he now saw before him, would hesitate to believe that if he had chosen to come forward as a candidate for the representation of one of the more remote and less populous constituencies, he could have come in without a contest at many of them. (Hear, hear.) He thought none who knew him and the position he had occupied in the colony for many years, would doubt it; but he determined that he would not go into the new Parliament as a member for any hole and corner, but as the chosen of some large constituency—if he went in at all. (Cheers.) And one of the reasons which induced him to offer himself to the South Riding of the county of Cumberland was, that it contained between two and three thousand electors. If returned as the representative of such a constituency, he should feel it an honour, but to go in after a long period of public service for a hole and corner, would not be consistent with the rules he had laid down for the guidance of his public life. Notwithstanding many of the constituencies he took into consideration were more populous than the one he now appeared before, and although all were equally open to him, he preferred the South Riding of the county of Cumberland, because he thought it was a constituency in which there were no particular classes outweighing others; because there was enough of town to give it a town influence, and enough of country to give it an interest in the different pursuits of the country—and because there was enough of trade in all its classes to make the whole balance equally. (Cheers.) It represented both town and country interests, and he felt if he was returned as the elected member of such a district, he should be a member representing the interests of the whole colony in his own constituency; whereas if he went into the parliament for a smaller constituency, where particular interest predominated, he would be expected to be influenced by their particular interests. This was a position in which he was determinined he would never be placed, for if he went into the new Parliamen, he would do so as an independent man, to do his duty, not merely to the particular constituency who returned him, but towards the whole colony; without preference to class, country, or religion—for all should be alike to him. If he knew himself aright, he was free from sectarian biases and national prejudices. In politics he knew no religion but to serve God, his Queen, and his country; and he knew no country—as a candidate for the representation of one of the constituencies of this colony—but Australia, in connection with the great empire of which he had the honour to be a member. (Loud cheers.) Not only were these principles by which he felt he ought to be guided, but apart from other considerations, circumstances had so associated him with the colony, that he looked upon it as his home, and therefore, as the country whose best interests he should first consider. (Cheers.) Although not a native of the colony, his children knew no other birth-place, and he had no less than 28 nephews and nieces, who acknowledged this country as their native land. He wished to be understood, however, that he did not allude to this fact in order to get the votes of those who formed the native party—he despised anything of the sort for the purpose of catching votes, but he alluded to it to shew that he was connected to the colony by ties of nature which could never be broken. That was an additional reason why men would give him credit for sincerity, when he said he was bound up in the colony, and that he could know no country but Australia in connection with the British Empire. (Cheers.) He must now be permitted to say a little in reference to himself. It was a topic which he had no doubt was agreeable to some men, but it was not particularly so to him (Mr. Manning). Circumstances, however, rendered it necessary that he should do so on the present occasion. He was not going to recount his good deeds or any circumstances in which he might have done the country some service. (Hear, hear.) If he had been of any particular use to the colony he would leave it to others to say so, because he thought it would ill-become him to sound his own praises. (Cheers.) But as objection had been made to him personally on account of his past career, it was necessary for him to point out how far that past career ought to influence them on the present occasion. He had been now before the country a long period of years—for more than eighteen years and a half he had had been before the people of this colony in positions of prominence. He wished it to be understood that he had not merely been for a long period in public offices—for he might have occupied many an office without affording the public an opportunity of judging of his conduct, but in the positions he had occupied from first to last he had been before the public—beginning with the office of Chairman of Quarter Sessions, and ending as they saw him now; and every man had an opportunity of forming their own judgment of him from his conduct, and thereby determining whether they would trust him as their future representative in the new Parliament or not. (Hear, hear.) He did not allude to this matter in any spirit such as that which would seek self-praise,—nor would he say, whether in the various public offices he had held he had discharged his duties to the public, but he would say this: whether it would prove an advantage to him or not depended upon the judgment the public formed and had formed in reference to his conduct. (Cheers.) Of this, however, there could be no doubt: to the electors it was an advantage to have before them a candidate for membership in whom, from a knowledge of his past career, they could reject or chose as their representative. (Cheers.) He would now state, in a few words what the history of his official life had been in this colony. (Hear, hear.) He came out here at the end of August, 1837. About that time there was a vacancy in the office of Chairman of Quarter Sessions. The way in which the Chairman of Quarter Sessions was appointed at that time was by election, the magistracy of the colony having the power of electing him. But, in the case of a vacancy occurring in the course of a given year, it devolved upon the Governor-General to fill up the office by the nomination of an officer for the remainder of that year. When he (Mr. Manning) came to the colony there was a vacancy of about three months, and Sir Richard Bourke offered him the appointment almost immediately after his arrival. He did not believe the offer was made to him by reason of court favour; for he came to this colony with a reputation as the author of legal works still known in England. (Hear, hear.) He was supposed to be at least industrious, and one that possessed some knowledge of his profession. (Hear.) He believed those were the grounds upon which he received the appointment. (Cheers.) He held the office for the three months, at the close of which he had to stand a contested election with an hon. gentleman, against whom he afterwards contested the office, and who on one occasion very nearly beat him. He was, however, successful, and maintained the seat for seven years, at the close of which he was appointed to the office he held at the present time. (Cheers.) He did not think he was appointed Solicitor-General in consequence of court favour, because at the time he believed he was under a cloud. He was appointed by Sir George Gipps because that able Governor thought he possessed qualities which made him fit to be entrusted with the Solicitor Generalship. (Cheers.) All he meant to say was this, that as an elected public officer he had worked his way up, having first got the good opinion of the magistracy by his own industry and such humble abilities as he might possess. (Cheers.) He should hope when a man appeared before a constituency, having worked himself up to the position he now holds, the fact of his having held office would not be considered a disqualification. (Cheers.) He did not put the matter to the electors as a claim upon them; but he did ask them not to listen to those who contended that the fact of his (Mr. M.) having held office under the Government was a disqualification—a reason why the electors should not have confidence in him. If he had discharged his duty well, they would not doubt his qualifications; but if he had not properly discharged those duties, by all means let the constituency reject him, for it was the duty of free and independent electors to do so. (Cheers.) He would now allude to the possibility of his holding office if returned. He did not mean for a moment to deny that it was possible he should hold office, if a member of the New Parliament; but he would also say that the only kind of office he should take would be one not lower than that he now held, for it was not to be supposed he was going to descend in the scale of public employment. The only office he would accept was one similar in character to that he now held, and which in future he would only be able to hold so long as a majority of the people's representatives should think him fit to retain it. Surely it was not wrong for a man to look forward to office, when that office he could hold only in accordance with the good feelings of his fellow-countrymen, through their representatives. To say it was would be to use language contrary to right reason. (Hear, hear.) If he was to seek office by any "backstairs" influence—to seek an appointment in order to obtain which it was expected he was about to sell his vote, or was capable of selling his vote, the case would be different; but he could not hold office as a responsible minister under the new system of Government, unless a majority of the representative members thought him worthy of their confidence. (Cheers.) He might as well here allude to the subject of pensions, which some gentlemen thought was one that affected his eligibility. His notion of the pensions was this—although a great many people had spoken against them, and expressed their determination to vote against them, he felt quite sure, when they perfectly understood the matter, they would do no such thing. The result of the agitation would be this: when the New Parliament met, a committee would perhaps be appointed, or the subject would be discussed in some way, and they would find that this system of pensions was based upon such sound and well known principles of English law, and so amalgamated with the New Constitution, of which it formed a part, that they would see at once the thing was right, and would not attempt to interfere further with that part of the bill. He came before the electors as one convinced that he was right on this subject. If he chose he could retire for life on his pension without working for it. (Hear, hear.) But although he believed he could thus get ease and competence in consequence of his past labours, for the future, instead of doing so, he thought it was his duty to come forward and offer his services to a constituency. (Cheers.) If he knew himself aright, this feeling emanated purely from a sense of duty; for, if he considered his own interest, he would quietly take his pension and devote himself to the profession of which he was one of the heads. (Hear, hear.) Many of his friends, some of whom expected that the large amount of labour would impair his health, looked upon him almost as a madman, for taking the course he had determined to pursue. He, however, came forward and asked the public to elect him to a post of great labour, and if he took office great labour would still devolve upon him. (Hear, hear.) It must also be recollected that, if he took office, his pension would drop for the time, but that he could if he wished take the pension without the labour. So soon as he took office he dropped his pension and took the salary. Instead of having money without working for it, he should continue to labour for that which he received. More than that could not be expected from any man. (Cheers.) Whether gentlemen would believe in the sincerity of his professions he knew not; but if he knew his own heart, he declared that he took the course he was now pursuing because he was impressed with a strong sense of duty to come forward and render to the colony whatever services lay in his power. (Cheers.) As he had before remarked, if he had consulted his own interests, they would not have seen him on the hustings that day. But in this important crisis in the history of this colony—having its best interests at heart, and having had some experience in a public life, he believed it was his duty, as well as the duty of men in similar positions, to come forward to render such services as they were able to do—to labour rather than leave the country which has done justice to them in the lurch. (Cheers.) He had now said as much as he wished to say with reference to himself, and perhaps more than he ought in modesty to have uttered, and he would now come to matters of much more public concern than anything which related to himself. The great question he had to speak upon first of all, was the New Constitution. Upon this point he held opinions which he knew were adverse to ideas entertained by a great many under the influence of the excitement which had been created by those who were of a contrary opinion. His opinion was favourable to the New Constitution as it stands. He avowed that opinion boldly, and had enforced it upon the electors wherever he had gone. He was not one who for the sake of currying favour or obtaining votes would abandon a principle. (Cheers.) If he believed a thing to be right he would assert it, and take the consequences, let them be what they might. It had seemed to him that upon the subject of the formation of a Constitution few had understood the right principles which should govern a country in creating such a constitution for itself. It appeared as though the only question to be determined was who should gain the largest share of power; that the object sought was to get into the hands of the people the whole power of the country. His (Mr. Manning's) views of the matter were these, that we should form such a constitution as would not have the effect of giving the whole power to one class, but to effect the distribution of it fairly amongst all—that such a constitution should be formed which should work best for the public good of the country. It had seemed to him, however, that the common attempt had been made merely to pander to the voice of the clamour and the passions of the people. The cry had been "your liberties are in danger," "claim all power to yourselves, and you are safe," &c. Did the electors believe that? Who that considered the matter, and knowing the value of the Constitution, would take such a view? Would you in a court of justice, because one party outnumbered the other, give it an advantage? Would you not rather give them an equal voice? (Hear, hear.) Would you, because one was great and another small—one rich and the other poor, give all power to the great, the rich, or the numerous? (No, no.) Let justice be done to all equally, whether large or small, influential or not. (Cheers.) Upon the principle to which he had alluded, if one class of religionists greatly outnumbered another, he would not allow them to run roughshod over their weaker brethren. He thought it was the duty of those who wished constitutional freedom to protect the weak against the strong; and if towns were trying to monopolise the power of the country, he would by the arm of the law strengthen the remote parts, and do justice to all. (Cheers.) That the whole power should be monopolised by one class was more to be deprecated than a single tyrant under a different form of Constitution. (Hear, hear.) All he desired for this country was a Constitution which would secure equal rights to persons of all religions, of all classes, and of all countries, without regard to persons; equal civil rights and equal religious rights, equal justice, and equal opportunity of advancing in life to eminence, according to the abilities they possessed in the sphere in which it had pleased God to place them. (Cheers.) These were general principles by which he was guided, and it was because, in his view of the philosophy of government, the New Constitution was best calculated to carry them into effect, that he supported it. Let any man once satisfy him that the New Constitution trampled upon the liberties of the people, and from that moment he was one of its most deadly enemies. (Cheers.) But because he thought it was calculated to protect the weak against the strong he supported it, and he should continue to do so, until he was satisfied that he was in error, not by the clamour and noise of others, but by his own unbiassed judgment. Although he thus openly stated his opinions he would say here, that he was not blindly wedded to them. When the bill was before the House two years ago, he then said the subject was one of so much difficulty that it was not fitting to give a presumptious opinion. He felt the difficulties of the question then; and although perfectly convinced that he was correct in the conclusions at which he had arrived, he knew it was possible that, after all, he might be wrong, and he felt it was experience alone that could teach him. If he found by practical experience that he was wrong, no one would be more ready to give up his former opinions, but he would not submit to the abstract notions of any other man. (Hear, hear.) He was afraid he was wearying the assembly with so many observations upon this matter, but the crisis was one of so much importance as regarded the welfare of this community—being about to commence on a new constitution, upon the good working of which our welfare much depended in days yet to come—that he hoped the electors would forgive him if he trespassed longer upon their time than their patience would otherwise concede to him. (Cheers.) With reference to the new Constitution, it appeared to him that the leading principles to be observed were these: In selecting a constitution, we should guide ourselves by history and go as nearly as we could to the great Constitution of England, for it was better to go by that which we know than to follow that which we do not know. (Hear, hear.) It was better to go by the result of experience—the knowledge of that which is past—than to go upon rash speculations which might lead us into great mistakes. (Hear, hear.) One great reason why he (Mr. Manning) supported the New Constitution was, because, to his mind, it appeared to be as near an approximation as the circumstances of the colony would permit to the English Constitution, which had stood the test of time, and trials which, when other constitutions had been subject to, they had broken down under. England had stood firm through all time, the liberties of the people progressing from hour to hour. Self-government and power had been gradually conceded to the people of England, and so it would continue to be conceded from time to time. (Cheers.) He had said that the constitution of this colony was the nearest approach to the English constitution permitted by the circumstances of the colony; but here let him be guarded and take that credit to himself which was due. To that part of the New Constitution which proposed that we should have hereditary legislation—to that part which brought so much obloquy upon the Act, and gained for it so much derision, not only here but at home—he was opposed. (Cheers.) From the very moment he heard it propounded he expressed his opinion distinctly and decidedly against it. The case was so clear that there could be no question about it. He did say that a peerage—that the creation of lords, or whatever they were to be—was entirely unsuited to the temper of the times, and not only to the temper of the times, but also to the circumstances of the colony. We had not men eligible—men who would command, as in England, the respect of the people,—because of the noble deeds of their ancestors—the character they maintained and the wealth they possessed. We had not the materials and therefore it was impossible to build the house. (Cheers.) The intention was well meant, but it was altogether a mistake. But what appeared to him to be an insuperable objection, and one which went far to give the death blow to the proposition, was this: Any hereditary body, he assumed, could only be appointed by the Queen at home, who of course would only be advised by her responsible ministers. There would, therefore, be no means of exercising that safety valve which existed in connection with the English Parliament. When a number of men were so appointed to the Upper House, if they went contrary to the wishes of the people they could not make them give way. They might trample upon the liberties of the colonists, and prevent the execution of good deeds by the Legislative body. (Hear, hear.) He urged this argument at the time, and he believed his opposition was not without considerable influence in procuring the abandonment of the provision. At all events he was not identified with the clause, for he set his face against it from the first. (Cheers.) It must not be considered therefore that in his support of the New Constitution as it now stands that he was a supporter of it as it stood then. (Hear, hear.) He would now address himself to the subject of the New Constitution as it now stands. He must do so because he had observed with astonishment the mistakes candidates had been under as to the nature of the New Constitution and its effects upon the rights and liberties of the people, and the errors electors had been led into through them at the various meetings they had addressed. (Cheers and laughter.) It was supposed by many that this Upper House, which in fact was the leading feature of the New Constitution now to be considered, was likely to be dangerous to the liberties of the people. But his impression had always been that if the Upper House was to work ill, it would be because it was not sufficiently a check upon the representative body in the Lower House. The reasons he gave were these, and he thought if the electors could only get to understand their real position instead of being led away by false impressions—if they would follow him through his reasoning, they would agree that he was right. The nominated Upper House would have a minimum of twenty-one members. There could not be less. That Upper House was to appointed by the present Governor, or such modification of the present Government, as might take place before the Parliament meets. When 21 members were thus appointed, from that moment after the Parliament meets our Government would be a Government of responsible ministers, who could only hold their situations in accordance with the will and pleasure of the Lower House. That Ministry must be a Ministry who can command a majority, or they must go out and make place for others whose principles were better approved of. When this new ministry came in—a ministry commanding the respect and confidence of the people, they might add to the Upper House, if they thought the 21 men who composed it were too much of one way of thinking, and they might put in any one they thought fit of their own way of thinking. They could thus turn the balance, and have the Upper House of their own way of thinking. Thus they could at any time turn the scale in their own favour. (Cheers.) This process might be repeated as long as the responsible Government for the time being thought fit, and there was no sort of legal impediment to prevent the putting into the Upper House of a thousand men from time to time, in order to carry particular measures. When the Upper House was so completely at the command of the people's representatives, could it be said that it was dangerous to the liberties of the people? (Loud cheers.) The danger was, in his opinion, that the people by their representatives might too frequently swamp the Upper House and destroy its effect as a check upon the House of the people's representatives. How could it be said for one moment that the Upper House was liable to be dangerous to the liberties of the people? If the Upper House at any time sought to infringe upon the representatives of the people, they (the representatives) could get men put into the Upper House of their own way of thinking, and thereby carry their measure. (Cheers.) This was the principle of the English Constitution—the principle of the House of Lords. History informed us what had been done when the House of Lords set themselves in opposition to the people. When the Reform Bill was before the House, the ministry told the House of Lords, if they did not pass it, they would appoint a number of Reform Peers, and carry the measure against them. When this was done, the Reform Bill, upon which the heart of the people was set, was passed. So it would be here: if the Upper House set itself against the liberties of the people, or endeavoured to stop the progress of the colony—if they tried to prevent the passing of any measure the people's hearts were set upon, the ministry had only to say, If you do not give way, we will appoint a number of reform members, and carry our measure. Thus the matter appeared to him, but he would not say, after all, that when experience should come to be applied to it, it would turn out to be right. He had too much modesty in his composition to have an over-weening confidence in his opinions, for he had learned too well from the position he held how very often one side appeared to be good until the other was heard. (Cheers.) He knew well how frequently, how often that which was carried by acclamation by those who heard it, when it came to be discussed dispassionately and put to the test of experience, turned out to be wrong. (Hear, hear.) Although he had that confidence in his own opinion, consistent with modesty, when he was proved to be wrong he had too much candour and too great a sense of public duty not to be prepared to make the alteration which his own judgment and honest conviction dictated, and in accordance with that which the good of the people seemed to demand. (Cheers.) He really thought he need say but little more in reference to that subject, except that the electors would bear in mind that no bill for the imposition of taxation, or the expenditure of the public money could be introduced in the Upper House, unless approved of by a majority of the people's representatives. (Cheers.) All they could do was to say that any particular tax proposed by the Lower House should not be imposed when it came before them. Thus their power was to prevent taxation or expenditure which they conceived to be extravagant—proposed by the representatives of the people. To vote the expenditure of a single farthing would not be within their power. They might however reduce it, but they could neither add to taxation or expenditure. How would it be said then that this Upper House would have the power of unduly influencing the liberties of the colony? It could only in the way he had shown be exercised for good. It could not be exercised, as it appeared to him for ill. There was one other part generally associated with this subject to which public attention had been almost unceasingly directed, and that was the two-thirds clauses. In his humble judgment a great deal more had been made of those clauses than they deserved. For some reason or other this particular part of the Constitution had been taken up and all sorts of queer notions expressed concerding it. The other day, travelling from Penrith, where he had been addressing a meeting, one of the worthy electors who had spoken a good deal against him—although he believed he would vote for him in the end,—said to him, "Well, what about the two-thirds clause?" "Well," said he, (Mr. M.) asking a question in return, "what do you say about it; what is it to do?" "Oh," he said, "if we have this two-thirds clause, we shall have Lord Wentworth and Lord Manning." (Laughter.) How the elector got such ideas into his head he could not understand, when the clause to which he alluded was expunged from the bill two years ago. Yet this worthy man had the idea that the two-thirds clause was to make lords—how, it certainly puzzled him, and he thought must puzzle everybody else. A great many people had entertained the idea that a two-thirds clause was to stand in the way of the liberties of the people—how, he never could make out. A great deal more had been made of this matter than necessary. He had felt indisposed to consider it much, but it had been apparently made the main thing in these elections, and it had ben intimated to him by some that if he would say he would vote for the abolition of the two-thirds clauses in our new Constitution, he would be all right. But his reply was this: if he was convinced that they ought to be abandoned he would vote against them, but if not he would not forsake his principles for the sake of getting a vote. He would stand firmly by his own principles, and he was content to take the consequences. (Cheers.) He told the constituents if he was elected he wished to stand in the House of Assembly as one who was chosen because his opinions were generally in conformity, although they might not be on some individual subjects, with the general opinion of the electors who returned him. (Cheers.) He did not, therefore, come forward to conceal any of his views, in order to catch a few stray votes, by pretending to be what in reality he was not; but he appeared before the electors to state his views boldly, and this he would do whether they agreed with him or not, and he was perfectly willing to take the consequences. (Hear, hear.) He would now explain his views, in reference to those particular clauses alluded to. The two-thirds clauses had been run down as though they embodied something inherently wrong (hear, hear); but he had no doubt that in them there was a great deal that was inherently right. (Murmurs of disapprobation.) He would tell them why, and under what circumstances. If they had a constitution framed by the voice of the people—by a house entirely representative (a voice "If")—if that constitution had been submitted to the people, and the people had set their seal to it, he thought from that time forth there should be no hasty changes, and the people should say, we will have no changes unless the minds of the public are so thoroughly made up that two-thirds, through their representatives, should express themselves in favour of the change. This was the principle upon which the American constitution was formed—they said, "we have now framed a constitution, and the people have approved of it; we know the great disadvantage of hasty change, and we will not allow our constitution to be altered until the people's minds are well made up." When this was the case, depend upon it no difficulty would be experienced in getting two-thirds to assent. He hoped the electors would not misunderstand him. He was now putting the case "as regarded a constitution which had the seal of the people set to it," Would any set of men tolerate that when they had given all their time, their labour, and their influence to the formation of a constitution, that some day, by an accident, one gentleman should be allowed to turn the scale—or perhaps the Speaker's casting vote—and thus scatter to the winds the Constitution which had been the result of so much toil on the part of the people's representatives, for the purpose of putting something else in its place, perhaps not near so much in accordance with the wish of the majority of the people. When once a people have framed a constitution, they should stand by it until the voices of something more than a bare majority call distinctly for a change. He had been induced to make these remarks because most of the observations which had been delivered by the various candidates had been in opposition to the reasonableness of the thing in itself, and not in its application to the present case. The principle he thought right, but its application to the present case he thought wrong. (Loud cheers.) He had not disapproved of this application hastily, but he had arrived at his conclusion deliberately, after weighing the matter calmly, and he had formed his judgment after hearing what others had had to say. (Cheers.) He disapproved of the application of the principle of requiring an unusual majority to effect any change in our Constitution as it at present existed, because, on looking at the circumstances under which that Constitution was framed, although he found the duty had been entrusted by the Parliament of England to the Legislative body of this colony, he could not take it upon him to say the Constitution so framed was one upon which the seal of the people had been set. (Loud cheers.) He would illustrate his reasoning in this way: If the subject of the New Constitution should be brought forward for discussion in the new Assembly, which would be composed entirely of representatives, and if after the heat and animosities of parties shall have died away, they should think it good to pass a motion in favour of the Constitution as it stands; if after that there should be a dissolution of Parliament, and the people were again called upon to say, and did say distinctly, that this Constitution, or any other Constitution with an elected Upper House, was good; then, he would say, put in a two-thirds clause, and do not let it be charged rashly. (Loud cheers.) But the present Constitution was framed by a House partly nominated. He was a nominated member of that House, and he took a part in the formation of the New Constitution, which some said he ought to have avoided. He, however, thought, if he had not taken the part he did take, he should have been abandoning his duty to the country. He felt it his duty to give his opinion on the subject, and to vote too. But at the same time, he could not help acknowledging that the Constitution we now possessed was not passed by a House entirely representative, nor could he help acknowledging that he thought the people had never been consulted distinctly in reference to the matter. (Cheers.) It was passed by a House whose representative members had been elected some years previously—at a time too when they did not think much of the New Constitution, although strictly speaking it was before them. He was willing to admit that the House made a mistake, and also to acknowledge he supported that mistake. (Hear, hear.) He did not make the distinction then which other men did not make now who run down the principle, but he now acknowledged the principle to be a right one, although he confessed its application in this particular instance, under the circumstances, to be wrong. (Cheers.) He wished it to distinctly understood that the Constitution Bill was passed by a House partly nominated, and the people had no opportunity to set their seal to it. (Cheers.) He did not think, upon full consideration, that the House had a right to fasten the present Constitution upon their successors, especially when under the new system the Lower House would be entirely representative. (Hear, hear.) After a full consideration of the matter, he should be prepared to vote against the two-thirds clause of the present Constitution. (Cheers.) But whenever a constitution, after experience, has been found to work well, and obtain the approval of the people, then he would say put in a two-thirds clause, in order to see that the whole people were not on some occasion upset by a bare majority in the House. He thought his views on this matter were sufficiently explained, and he would now give his opinions as a lawyer, as well as a man who had studied constitutional questions a little, as to how the two-thirds question stands. In accordance with the Act of Parliament, the position of things was this: The first day the new Parliament meets, if any member thought proper to bring in a bill for the express purpose—(it must be for the express purpose)—of repealing those clauses requiring a majority of two-thirds, and if there was a majority of one only, or if the casting vote of the Speaker turned the scale in favour of the bill, it would be passed, and there was no doubt that it would receive the royal assent, because the opinions of the ministers at home had been given favourably in reference to the subject. No doubt a bill of that sort would be introduced into the new Parliament, and it would not be opposed to such an extent as to render its passage through at all dangerous. (Hear, hear.) He would not, in the early part of his canvass, pledge himself to vote against the two-thirds clause, partly because people said "Give way, and you are all safe." His reply was, that he would not truckle to any person; he would not profess to give up an opinion for the purpose of vote-catching. He refrained from giving an opinion upon the subject until he had considered it fully and fairly: and having done so he now gave it up. He would not give a pledge hastily formed, as some men might do under most favourable circumstances, in order to obtain interest, or catch supporters; but he had formed his opinion deliberately and he had no hesitation in saying that if a bill was brought in he would vote for the doing away with the two-thirds clauses as applied to the Constitution we now possessed. (Cheers.) He thought it would be quite unnecessary to say anything more in reference to the New Constitution, or its peculiar features; it was approximated as nearly as possible to the English Constitution, and his own honest judgment induced him to believe that it would work well, and for the public good. He called upon the electors, upon the public of this colony at least to give it a fair trial, and if after such a trial it was found wanting they should con-

demn it, but if on the contrary it was found to answer the purposes of Government to the general satisfaction, let them support it. He would ask the public to bear in mind that although there were faults in the Constitution (and nothing human was without its faults), there was no doubt that it would secure to the people a large amount of liberty and self-government, and all those more social advantages we all had been accustomed to look for as Britons. Who, under this Constitution, could be afraid that his religious liberty would be attacked, that his civil liberty would be infringed upon, that there would be any impediment to the passing of just laws, that there would be any undue interference with the course of right and justice throughout the length and breadth of the land; that the people's rights would be trampled upon, that they would not have all that measure of self-government they desired, or that the constitution was not so expansive as to be adequate to meet the wants of the people as they from time to time arose—one which gave to us the entire control of all our finances and self-government on the broadest basis consistent with our being subject to the British Empire. (Cheers.) So much, then, for the New Constitution, which he hoped the people of this colony would support until they found it wanting. If he was not expecting too much patience from them he would speak upon a few other subjects of public importance. The foremost among these was the subject of education, because he was not willing to introduce upon this stage the subject of religion (hear, hear), except to say that, in such a matter he desired to do that which would be best for the advancement of religion—treating all persuasions equally, so that all men might worship God according to their own conscience. (Cheers.) If State support was given he would give it to all in proportion to their number and their contributions to the public funds. (Cheers.) Upon the subject of education he felt himself at liberty to speak more fully. He avowed himself a supporter—he would not say of the National system—but of any system calculated to unite our children as brothers and sisters in Christian schools, instead of bringing them up from their earliest days as strangers or enemies to each other rather than as Christian friends. (Applause.) Although he would support a system of that sort—although he believed such schools, properly managed, would prove eminently useful, where the great essentials of religion might be inculcated without the accompaniment of those peculiar features which form, if any, but a small portion of religion, he would not lend his assistance to put down those schools which belonged to particular denominations, for he would by no means do violence to the conscience of any man. (Applause.) Those who desired to have schools of their own particular class should never (as far as it depended on him) have withdrawn from them that support they had hitherto received. (Cheers.) A system of unity, however, might be rendered incomparably more for the public good than any system of separation, and he hoped and believed the time might not be far distant when those who now desired to have separate schools would see that it would be best for them to give up their system and advocate one in common. (Cheers.) When men were brought to such a state of mind by the virtues of the system itself, he should be prepared to go for that system alone; but as long as conscientious differences remained he would not be a party to force the conscience of any man in any position. (Cheers.) There was another subject upon which he would offer a few observations; he alluded to that of municipal government. He had long been of opinion that we ought to have throughout the colony some system of local government, and do away with the present system of government from head quarters. (Cheers.) The people ought to be in a position to manage their own local affairs. It was to his mind a shame and a disgrace to any locality that they have no power to govern themselves, even in matters which concern them alone. They hardly had the power to clean out a ditch when it became a nuisance, unless by some authority from the central Government. All such things should be done on the spot by people interested in the district. They ought to be in a position to tax themselves for their own local improvements. The subject was extensive, and would be, no doubt attended with great difficulty. He had been so impressed with its very great importance, that two sessions ago he caused the Government to bring in a Bill for "promoting public health, convenience, and enjoyment." That bill had not, however, passed into law, and he was inclined to think it ought not to pass into law without some modification. (Hear, hear.) The bill brought in should give localities desiring it the power of governing themselves, of carrying out their local improvements. It was a subject of great difficulty and of great importance, as affecting the progress of the colony, and he hoped no delay would take place in framing some law agreeable to the wishes of the people, to enable them to carry out so great an object. Not only was it right that the country districts should govern themselves in all local affairs, but it was important that there should be some public office to aspire to where men of virtue and talent should have the opportunity of exercising their peculiar qualities—something to bring the best men to the top. (Cheers.) Then, when in particular localities a man had been tried and was found to be a good man and true, the people, having had that experience, would see that he was a fit person, and elect him with confidence to the highest body in the country—the House of Assembly. (Cheers.) There was one more subject to which he must particularly allude, but he desired to do so in a very guarded way—he meant the subject in reference to the management of the waste lands of the colony. He had alluded to this subject in a very guarded way at all his meetings, and he would tell the electors why: the lands of the colony would, for the first time, be given up to the control of the Legislature. The late Council had no power to consider this question, and it was for this reason, among others, when the resolution was brought forward for the purpose of regulating the management of our public lands that he gave his opposition to the proposition then made. He thought it was ill-timed and wrong when we had a new Constitution framed, giving up all lands for disposal by the people's representatives—for the late Council to endeavour to anticipate the power of the new Legislature. (Hear, hear.) Even the law did not give power to the old Council to pass the resolutions to which he alluded, and as the matter was clearly not within their control, he was in favour of letting it stand over to be dealt with by the new Legislature, to which the Parliament of England was expected to give up the control of the land, and to which that Parliament had given it up. It did not become any public man, nor ought any one in electioneering, to give his opinion rashly in reference to the land. They ought to hold themselves in suspense, because the matter would come under their notice for the first time in such a manner as to enable them to deal with it as they thought best. They should all hear what each other had to say, and then after hearing both sides of the question, they might come to their own conclusion as to what was best to be done for the public good. But he must take the liberty of endeavouring to remove many erroneous impressions as to the position of the squatters. The squatters had their rights as well as any other part of the community. As a class he should never favour them. He would not favour the squatter more than the agriculturalist, nor the agriculturalist more than the squatter. (Cheers.) When any class had rights those rights must be respected, and as far as in him lay wherever those rights were found they should be respected. In his private affairs, as the electors in theirs, he valued his honour, more than his purse. So with a nation. Honour ought to be preserved, if even by its preservation a nation might lose something of its material prosperity. (Cheers.) He confessed as far as he understood the position in which the squatters stood, that they had no rights which really stood in the way of public progress. This position did not seem to be generally understood. In the very Orders in Council which gave them leases, there was an express reservation of Government to take all such land as was necessary for the settlement of the country. He would read the words contained in the 9th clause, they were as follow:—"Nothing in these regulations, nor in any lease to be granted under the power hereby vested in the Governor, shall prevent the said Governor from making grants or sales of any lands within the limits of the runs or lands comprised in such lease for public purposes, or disposing of such land as may be required" for certain purposes named, "or for any other purpose of public defence, safety, utility, convenience, or enjoyment, or for otherwise facilitating the improvement and settlement of the colony." It would be seen therefore, that her Majesty in passing these land orders had taken care not to give the squatters leases inconsistent with the public advantage; but when they came in competition with popular rights—the advancement and settlement of the colony—although even the leases should have been passed, the Government would have power to withdraw from such lease any portion necessary for the settlement of the country. It seemed to him that there could be no danger in this, but he would say the Government had no right in order to favour a particular class, to interfere with the rights of the squatters. They could only interfere with the lands held by the squatters when the public exigencies required it, and when it was so required they were bound to take it to supply the need. He would not go into details as to what he considered the best way of managing the Crown lands, for the reasons he had stated, but he hoped the electors would believe him when he stated his determination to do that which he believed would be most favourable to the advancement of the colony as a whole, and that which would be best calculated to make the squatters themselves useful to the public, at the same time not interfering with the advancement of the agricultural interest or the settlement of the colony. With those principles in view, so far as consistent with the vested rights of any person, he should enter upon the question, and he hoped they would find in the end that he would not disappoint them. The course he should take, although he was not pledged, would be one to advance the colony and do equal justice to all persons, without distinction as to class or creed. (Cheers.) Allusion had been made to the course he had pursued in reference to law reform. He confessed he was one of those who despised from the bottom of his soul many of those technicalities which stand in the way of public justice. He had set his face against them, and in consequence many of the profession set their faces against him, considering him as a traitor to his own class. He would always set his face against anything the existence of which tended merely to magnify the costs of, and create obstructions in the way of public justice. (Cheers.) He desired that every man should have an opportunity of getting justice as cheaply as possible—that each should have the opportunity of coming into court evenly with his fellow man, and that no mere technicality should stand in his way. That many such obstructions had grown, we knew not how, into the law, he was prepared to admit; he had always declared that such was the case. Some he had partly removed, and others he should have the opportunity of attempting to do away with. (Cheers.) To do this he would exert himself as far as in him lay, without acting rashly. He hoped to do it deliberately and calmly, with the help of such men as his friend Mr. Nichols, who was one of the principal law reformers of the day. (Cheers for Mr. Nichols.) With the assistance of such men he hoped yet to be able to do the State some good service in the item of law reform. (Cheers.) He had now nearly come to a close. Perhaps it might be considered he ought to say something about public works, railways, &c., because, as a public man, he might have something to do with the subject in the new Parliament. He thought, however, he ought not to be pledging himself to any particular course, because, perhaps his colleagues might have something to say upon the subject which would induce him to change his views. He thought he should be doing wrong in giving expression to any particular view; he desired, however (it was but a general expression), to say that it would be his endeavour to advance the public works of the colony—especially railways—as far as consistent with a due regard to the finances of the country. (Hear, hear.) He desired to unite a liberal enterprise with due caution; to be on the one hand not an obstructionist to stand in the way of progress, and on the other not to lead the colony into extravagant expenditure. (Loud cheers.) He thanked the electors for the very patient manner in which they had listened to his long address on the present occasion, and also those who had listened to him with so much patience at the twelve meetings he had previously spoken at before. It had seldom happened that a candidate had met with so little interruption, and that he had been listened to with so much patience. He acknowledged it with gratitude on former occasions, and he now again acknowledged the kindness of the electors with gratitude, not, however, without feeling that perhaps he owed his reception in some measure to the determination he had adhered to from the first—not to run down any other candidate. (Hear, hear.) He had stood by himself, and if he had made no enemies, he desired to make none. If they supported other candidates and returned them that would not alter his feelings, but he hoped if they did so, the elected would prove themselves to be good men. He would not truckle to any man for the purpose of getting his vote. He had a love of independence; he loved it in himself, and he loved to see it in electors. He would rather see them vote against him like independent men, than vote in his favour and carry his election from any improper influence; he should respect them more. (Cheers.) If he went into the new Parliament, he would do so as an independent man, and from the course he had pursued in appealing to independent men, he should feel that he was the representative of independent men. (Cheers.) To come in under these circumstances would be the greatest honour he could seek, but to have come in by low means, by tricks and contrivances—the very consciousness would raise the blush to his countenance, and instead of feeling a sense of honour he should feel disgraced. He sought instead of ease, a position of usefulness. To go into the house at all would be to obtain a position of usefulness, but to be backed by such a constituency would make his position more useful than if returned for a less populous district. He trusted they would return him, and if he might venture to say it, he hoped they would give him greater influence by putting him at the head of the poll. (Cheers and laughter.) He should consider it a great honour to represent so large a constituency. (Cheers.)

A person in the crowd, said he wished to ask Mr. Manning a question. After a faint allusion to the land question, and expressing himself in favour of the "old feudal system," he entered into a rambling statement concerning two lots of land, of which he said he had been unjustly deprived,—his (Mr. Manning's) brother acting as a "minor upon a major key" in the matter, and wound up by appealing to Mr. Manning to see that justice was done to him.

Mr. MANNING said the gentleman who interrogated him had been alluding to some case or other of which he (Mr. M.) knew no more than the man in the moon. If he expected that his case would be taken in hand in consideration of his vote, he was never more mistaken in his life.

The gentleman who asked the question then commenced anathematising the "colonial aristocracy" and their upholders. He was rather facetious, but so exceedingly noisy that he was shown the way to the extremity of the crowd by two or three conservators of the public peace.

Mr. WEEKES then came forward, and was received with loud cheering. He said that when he told them that he was going to keep them a very short time, he hoped they would listen to him patiently. (A voice, "You are no friend of the working man, you are a rejected candidate.") As his friend in the crowd had truly said, he was a rejected candidate, and all he wanted was to explain the reason why he was before them to-day—(Uproar.)—because he felt that had he of his own accord come into the contest at the eleventh hour he would have been guilty of great presumption. It was not so, for he had made known publicly to them that he did not feel at liberty to address himself to any constituency. Notwithstanding this a large body of the electors required him to stand for the South Riding, and in duty to them and out of respect to them he made his appearance on these hustings. (Cheers.) As he had just stood a long contested election his speeches were before them all. He would take it for granted that they knew his political principles well, therefore he should not tire them by any recapitulation. (Cheers.) He had heard with great satisfaction the speech that had been last addressed to them by Mr. Manning—and he would say the New Constitution had much improved in his eyes in consequence of it. He should have a high opinion of that which had made the film drop from the official eyes in the way it had; and when he saw the authors of the bill come forward in the honorable manner that Mr. Manning had, and confess they had taken a mistaken view of it, he must say he was much gratified. He was pleased to hear the candid manner in which Mr. Manning acknowledged the error with respect to the two-thirds clause. So far as he was concerned he absolved him for all that was past, and would only say to him "go and sin no more." (Uproar.) He said that the disclaimer Mr. Manning had put forth to day did honour to his head and heart. It was not every man who would own he was wrong. He had. He did hope that if he were his colleague in the House he would find him backing up those opinions which he had enunciated to-day. (Uproar.) He would detain them very few minutes. One thing he wanted to observe upon, and that was, an attempt to assimilate this Constitution with the Constitution of England. He said, there was the mistake—for there was no similitude between a new country and an old one. They might as well attempt to transplant the oak, and expect it to flourish in this soil, as to expect to bring all the institutions of England into a new country. (Loud cheers.) There, he said, was the mistake that was made. They could not refer to America as an example, because America started clear of the difficulty. When the American Constitution was being inaugurated by those great minds that produced it, they felt this difficulty. One party said they ought to be guided by experience, and that anything beyond that was impracticable and visionary, therefore the British Constitution ought to be the guide for them; the other party said there was nothing similar between the two countries, and that no new tract of country could be guided by the old country. They, therefore, made a happy compromise between the two countries, and the consequence was, that they had got a constitution which had stood for many years; they had produced one of the happiest constitutions out of England that could be found in the universal world. He would not go any further into this subject, but would merely conjure them to send in men who would claim the right of all Britons, that the Constitution should be made by representatives of the people. Mr. Manning had justly observed that this might have been the best constitution in the world, but the error was that it was not framed by the representatives of the people. He claimed as a colonist that their representatives who had a seat in the House should make one of their own, and take that that was bad from the Constitution. (Uproar.) He would have done in one minute. He would only say that the issue of this matter was in their hands, and that he was quite satisfied they would return a righteous verdict. (Loud and continued cheering.)

The RETURNING OFFICER said, the several candidates having now addressed them, he would now call for a show of hands. For Mr. Russell only one hand was held up, for Mr. Brenan about seven, and for Mr. Manning all, and for Mr. Weekes nearly the same number as Mr. Manning.

The RETURNING OFFICER then said, in absence of a poll being demanded, he declared William Montague Manning, and Elias Carpenter Weekes duly elected. (Cheers.)

A poll was demanded on behalf of Mr. Russell and Mr. Brenan, and the Returning Officer stated that the polling would take place on Wednesday, the 9th April.

Mr. MANNING proposed, and Mr. WEEKES seconded, a vote of thanks to the Returning Officer (Mr. Downes), which was carried amidst loud and continued cheering.

MORETON BAY.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

BRISBANE, April 2nd.—The canvassing for the boroughs and county of Stanley has called forth a strong feeling of party spirit here. The chief, indeed the only, point of difference, politically speaking, is the question of religious endowments by the State; but this subject of disagreement has been greatly augmented by the feeling of jealous rivalry existing between the two towns of Brisbane and Ipswich, and which the present contest has revived with all its contemptible and pitiful accompaniments. I have already expressed my opinion with reference to these local animosities. They are disreputable to all concerned, and while they exist we need not look for broad and honest views on any public question whatever. The contest for the boroughs has already degenerated into a mere party struggle between the two townships, and the question now is, not whether the best men shall be returned, but whether they shall be sent to the Parliament by Brisbane or Ipswich. At a future time I may explain the cause of the breaking out of the ancient rivalry on this occasion, but at present such an explanation would occupy too much space. Owing to the turn things have taken the great majority of the Brisbane electors will now, I suppose, vote for Mr. Richardson and Mr. Holt, in order to thwart the electors of Ipswich, who are more than suspected of a determination to confine their suffrages to their own two townsmen exclusively. The Brisbane electors, so it is given out, were willing that Ipswich should return one of the candidates it had furnished, and that the Brisbanites should return the other. Finding, however, or strongly suspecting, that the people of Ipswich were determined to use all their efforts to return both their townsmen who were in the legislatorial field, the Brisbanites, in retaliation, have joined issue on this point, and are as pertinaciously bent—that is, all who have not pledged themselves, for many have done so, not anticipating the present aspect of affairs—on electing the candidates they on their part have brought forward, namely, Mr. Richardson, and Mr. Thomas Holt. It is unnecessary to point out that this is an incorrect mode of disposing of the question of eligibility, or that the candidates of greatest merit ought to have been chosen, irrespective altogether of locality.

Mr. Thomas Holt arrived in Brisbane on Monday afternoon. His friends here, who had fixed the evening of that day for his addressing the electors of Brisbane, became somewhat apprehensive that a second disappointment would ensue when Sunday night arrived without bringing any intelligence of the expected steamer. A party of his friends went down the river on Monday morning, and the candidate himself arrived, as I have said, in the afternoon, in the Customs' boat, the steamer having been detained below owing to the lowness of the tides. Beyond comparison the largest meeting I have ever witnessed in Brisbane assembled in the evening to hear Mr. Holt give an exposition of his political views. Not only was the hall of the School of Arts crowded almost to suffocation, but the reading-room above, which the audience speedily converted into a gallery, was also filled to overflowing. The chair was occupied by Mr. Ambrose Eldridge, who, after a few remarks, introduced the candidate to the notice of the meeting, and Mr. Holt stood forward on the platform and commenced his address. Simple and unpretending in manner and appearance, and hesitating in his speech, it might be supposed that these qualities were not such as would command the attention of a popular audience; and accordingly at the commencement of his address a considerable degree of disappointment was evidently felt. This gradually, however, wore off, as the audience began to perceive that any hesitation in delivery was far more than compensated by the sterling good sense which characterised all that he said, and his just and equitable views on all public questions. In short, he had such a thorough look of unpretending sincerity of purpose about him, that the good-will of the audience was insensibly secured, and they speedily became enthusiastic in his favour. Mr. Holt introduced his remarks by giving some particulars of his personal history, and his present position in the world, as it was requisite he said that the electors should know the full history of every one to whom they entrusted so much power as they did to their representatives. He was a Yorkshireman, he said, from the town of Leeds, where his father had carried on an extensive mercantile business with unsullied honour, and where he had lately died, with the respect and esteem of all men; and he had no higher ambition himself than to lead such a life as his late honoured father had led, and to die as much respected and esteemed by his acquaintances and friends and by society generally. Before he arrived in New South Wales, he (Mr. Holt) had travelled much on the Continent, as well as in Russia, and had purchased wool extensively both in Spain and Germany. He was now in the possession of an ample fortune, the fruit of his own industry; and as he had retired from active business, he was in a position to devote his whole time to the service of the public. He then reverted to the principal topics of public interest, beginning with separation. He had been only, he said, a few hours in the district, but he had been long enough in it to see how much it had been neglected by the Government. There was the fact of the steamer sticking on the flats, and dilapidated bridges and primitive roads had already attracted his notice. Even in the short drive from the wharf to his hotel he was apprehensive of being overturned, owing to the disgraceful state of the road which formed the principal street of the town. The separation of Moreton Bay he said was a condition that might be naturally looked for, as sons when they had attained the legal age were entitled to commence business on their own account. The candidate concluded his observations on this part of his address by declaring that even if he lost his election for the Stanley Boroughs, and were returned for a southern borough or county he would, nevertheless, advocate separation on all fitting occasions to the utmost of his power. He next alluded to the subject of education, which he considered to be one of the most important of all public questions, and one that was in a very unsatisfactory condition at present. The best of institutions would be of little benefit if the people were not found to enjoy and use them by a proper course of training in youth. Amongst other things for the improvement and extension of education, he suggested that, as a motive to diligence on the part of the scholar, he should be often reminded that attention to his studies would qualify him to aspire to, and to fill the highest offices in the colony, for they were open to all. He would also supply a superior class of schoolmasters by training them up for that purpose, and by largely increasing the remuneration of those who held that important office. He thought the salary of the schoolmaster ought to be nearly, if not quite, equal to the income of the clergyman. The next subject Mr. Holt turned to was emigration. The present system he described as bad in the extreme, and the money expended under it he considered to be grossly wasted. A better system, he thought, might easily be devised, by which emigrants, on paying £4 or £5, might obtain passages, and the stream of emigration again be directed to these shores. Mr. Holt next alluded to the New Constitution, and delivered his opinion at length on that measure. With regard to the two-thirds clause which formed so prominent a portion of the address of most candidates he was at a loss to know why it had engrossed so much attention. Practically there was no such clause, because a bare majority could at any time sweep it away. With regard to the question whether the Upper House should be nominated or elected he confessed that judging from the past he was not inclined to place much faith in legislators nominated by the Government, but then it must be borne in mind that the nomination would in fact be by a ministry responsible to the people. Here the speaker gave a ludicrous description of a hunt for a seat in the new Parliament by a nominee of the late Council, and the description of the manner in which he was scared from prosecuting his object on the least show of opposition proved highly amusing to the meeting. On the whole with regard to the Constitution of the Legislative Council, Mr. Holt said that the first nomination must necessarily be made, and as those nominated would possess their seats for five years, there would be plenty of time to consider if any and what changes ought to be made, and they would then have experience to guide them in arriving at just conclusions on the subject. In the course of his address Mr. Holt said that he had frequently recommended to the Government to issue debentures in small sums—say £5, or even less in order that the working-classes might have an opportunity and be induced to invest their savings in these securities, which would encourage thrifty habits amongst the population, and give them interest for their money. He had, he said, waited upon the Governor-General in order to press this scheme upon his Excellency's attention, but the latter objected to it, on account of the trouble of paying interest on so many small sums, when he (Mr. Holt) as chairman of the Joint Stock Bank undertook to pay the interest. His suggestion nevertheless had not been adopted, but debentures to the amount of £800,000 had been purchased by one establishment, and transmitted for sale in England, where, however, they had turned out quite unsaleable, the monied interest there having no confidence in them. They were now on their way back to the colony, and a great loss had been incurred by their transmission, which would have been saved if his plan had been adopted in addition to the other obvious advantages attending it. Finally, Mr. Holt said that, if the electors of the Stanley Boroughs returned him to Parliament, the obstructions to the navigation of the river should be removed, their roads and bridges should be repaired, and they should be enabled to possess their allotments at Sandgate without apprehension of danger from the blacks, in so far as his utmost exertions could accomplish these various ends, and he might tell them that he never engaged in anything without a fixed determination to carry it to a successful issue, and that his perseverance had generally been crowned with success. Mr. Holt was then about to resume his seat, when he was reminded by an elector that he had omitted to allude to the subject of State grants for religious purposes. In reply, he admitted that this was a difficult subject, but he considered the colony pledged for the allowance enjoyed by the present incumbents, and would therefore on no account interfere with it. Populous and wealthy communities, such as Sydney and other towns, and perhaps Brisbane, might he thought not unreasonably be called upon to maintain their own clergy; but in districts where the population was scanty, he thought the withdrawal of support might prove detrimental to the interests of religion. In a previous part of his address, Mr. Holt alluded to the pensions granted to retiring officials, which he considered extravagant in amount; but as the rate had been fixed by lawful authority, they were all bound to carry it out. Various questions were put to the candidate, which he answered in a manner that appeared to give great satisfaction to the majority of the electors. He would not make population alone the basis of representation, but population combined with property. The squatters' leases he would not interfere with; but, if he consented to their renewal, it would be for a much shorter period, and ample reserves should be made for agricultural purposes. After a few other questions, of no great importance, had been put and answered, the subjects forming some of them having been fully alluded to in the candidate's address, but which fact the questioners appeared already to have forgotten.

Mr. D. F. Roberts, solicitor, in a speech of considerable length, moved that, in the opinion of the meeting, Mr. Thomas Holt was a fit and proper person to represent the Stanley Boroughs in the new Parliament.

The motion was seconded by Mr. Spence, in a speech embodying much practical good sense, and which was well received by the meeting.

Mr. George Salt Tucker then ascended the platform. During the delivery of Mr. Tucker's harangue, the interruptions were frequent, but he was understood to object to Mr. Holt because he was a Sydney man, and because that fact might be adduced hereafter in order to retard the granting of separation, as showing that they could not furnish representatives from their own community, but must go to Sydney for them. He moved, as an amendment, that on this ground Mr. Holt was not a fit and proper person to represent the boroughs. Mr. Robert Cribb then ascended the platform with the object, as was understood, of seconding the amendment, but, after waiting patiently for a considerable time, the clamour was so great that he could not obtain a hearing. The repeated interference of the chairman to secure a hearing for Mr. Cribb was in vain, and it became evident that the meeting were fully determined not to listen to him. Under these circumstances, the chairman put the original resolution, which was carried with an enthusiasm rarely witnessed even on such occasions. The meeting then dispersed in great good humour. Considering the great numbers present, Mr. Holt obtained a very patient and favourable hearing. After he had finished his main address, of which the foregoing is necessarily a very meagre outline, the meeting became somewhat noisy and turbulent, especially towards the close. Mr. Holt addressed the electors of South Brisbane on Tuesday evening, and he will meet those of Kangaroo Point to-morrow. He has fixed this evening to hold forth at Ipswich. Although I have mentioned the names of Mr. Richardson and Mr. Holt in connection, it is not to be understood that there is any coalition between them. In fact, this is publicly denied by Mr. Richardson's committee. The nomination for the county of Stanley takes place to-morrow, and for the boroughs on the day after. Hustings have been erected in the police yard.

The A. S. N. Company's river steamer Ballaarat, in coming from Ipswich to Brisbane yesterday week, struck on a gravel bank shortly after entering the river Brisbane, and received considerable damage. She nevertheless proceeded on her voyage, but grounded on reaching Redbank Flats, floating again, however, on the leak being stopped. She had a large cargo on board, and about 30 bales of wool were more or less damaged. The destination of the ship Phœbe Dunbar, with government immigrants has been changed from this place to Sydney. This has been complained of; but I think the alteration was wisely made, and is fully justified by the present state of our Immigration Depot. There are no vessels at the wharf at present, except the Gazehound, loading for London, but the Bonnie Doon, Palermo, and other coasters are hourly expected. The Shamrock did not get up to the wharf until Tuesday morning, owing to the low tides.

The nomination for the extreme Northern Counties took place at Ipswich on Saturday last. Mr. Gordon Sandeman,—at least so I have heard, but I have seen no particulars,—was the only candidate, and he was, of course, elected. The nomination for Clarence and Darling Downs took place at Drayton on Monday last. I have not learned the particulars, but I understand that Mr. Hood had withdrawn, thus leaving the contest to be decided by Mr. Colin John Mackenzie and Mr. Clark Irving. The polling day is fixed for the 15th instant.

THE LANG AND DRAKE CORRESPONDENCE.

(From the Melbourne Morning Herald, March 31.)

"THERE is one law for the rich, and another for the poor." "One man may steal a horse, whilst another dare not look over the hedge." In short and dry speeches like these, have the commonalty come to clothe the observations they have made, of the frequency with which rank, or power of almost any kind, has, with comparative impunity, done those things which poor rogues get soundly trounced for. The *Argus*, on Saturday last, favoured us with its views on the case of Lang and Drake, and modestly erecting itself into a Court of Error over the whole colony, submits that the case is one in which the prerogative of mercy ought be exercised. The *Argus* has in time past been somewhat more violent than powerful, on the subject of the too great clemency of Government to the convicted class. How does he reconcile his present proceeding with his past policy? If the parties in question were poor rogues, would he bestir himself thus? If they were convicted Irish peasants, or poor London pickpockets, who from infancy had been ill fed and worse taught, would this public appeal be made? If Drake alone were in question, would our accommodating *Argus* favour us with these highly judicial views—upon what evidence we shall see presently—of a case, undistinguishable in any material feature, from any other case of embezzlement, which has been tried in the Supreme Court during the last four years? Is it, or is it not, that the son of Dr. Lang, (who is apparently intimate with the *Argus*), being in trouble; morality, common sense, common decency, and the impartial administration of justice, are all to be set at naught, in order that an influential offender may escape that punishment professedly provided for all the guilty, be they rich or poor, high or low, educated or ignorant?

We leave this for the consideration of our readers, and proceed with the case itself. What are the statements,—we use this word advisedly, as contradistinguished from facts, upon which the *Argus* so coolly announces, "that it seems clear that they (the prisoners) were innocent of the crime of embezzlement?" A letter arrives in the colony from our old friend Mr. Thomas Stubbs, who informs us that he had been informed by a person at Kilkee, that Burtchell had arrived from Melbourne with £10,000, and that he had stated "that he had been working with a clergyman's son at Ballaarat, and came upon it by digging." We have also letters from various other gentlemen, all of which go to show that Burtchell, a short time before he left the colony, was poor, that he had suddenly acquired money, and had then gone home. He had been a detective, and a gold broker, but in neither character, it is contended, could he have made all the money he is supposed to have taken away with him. We will grant that all these circumstances look bad against the general character of Burtchell, but in what way do they bear upon, or affect the evidence, upon which the jury found their verdict against Lang and Drake? "Why," (it may be said) "they tend to show that Burtchell had great part of the missing money, and that his previous relation with the bank considerably strengthens the supposition." Let this also be granted, and still we ask what immediate bearing it all has upon the case against Lang and Drake? They were tried, and they were convicted upon evidence altogether independent of this. The six gentlemen who memorialise his Excellency, say "That the only evidence that was supposed to tell against the young men at the trial, was the omission of the entry of certain deposit receipts in the regular books of the bank: which the young men affirm was purely accidental, arising from the loose manner in which the bank business was necessarily conducted at the time at the Ballaarat diggings." We presume that these memorialists did not put their hands to the paper containing the above words, without first carefully referring back to the evidence taken on the trial. Assuming that this has been done, we ask them whether they think it purely accidental that twelve or thirteen deposits in regular and consecutive succession, should be omitted? An accidental omission, here and there we grant might quite naturally occur, either with careless or overtasked clerks; but successive omissions like the above, constitute a form of accident we cannot believe in. The memorialists go on to say—or it is said or written for them—"that the young men state, moreover—and no evidence to the contrary was exhibited at the trial—that the counter parts of the receipts of which the entry had thus been omitted were actually in the possession of the bank at the time of the trial, and were made use of in getting up the evidence against them, a circumstance which we hold to be utterly irreconcileable, either with their denial or with their concealment of such deposits." Bless these worthy and simple-minded and Parson Adams-like sort of clergymen, and that man of "grave and solemn understanding," Mr. Westgarth, to boot! What notions of evidence and of ordinary human conduct have they? Have they considered this—how, unless the counterparts or some thing equivalent were kept, the manager, Mr. Lang, could have known who had or who had not a right to reclaim any particular deposit? At any time, of course, whether embezzling or not embezzling, the manager might be called upon to return any deposit, and if he had destroyed the counterpart of the deposit receipt, and there were no entry in the books, how could the business have gone on at all? Moreover, we are not informed how these counterparts of deposit receipts got into the bank hands, whether furnished voluntarily by Lang and Drake, or discovered and laid hold of by their employers. Upon the whole, so far as evidence goes, and we refuse to look at anything else, we can see nothing more nor less—even assuming Burtchell's participation in the fraud—than the very common case of several persons engaged in concert up to a certain point, one of whom contrives to make off with the lion's share of the spoil. In this view we are strengthened even by J. D. Lang's own statement. Upon his own showing, he allowed every facility for robbery to a person alleged by these very letters (now put forward) to be "a bad character." Mr. Dixie says,—"As Mr. Frazer's agent here (Mr. Frazer having been Lang's predecessor), I was compelled to dismiss him (Burtchell) after about two months' trial, in consequence of his being deficient in his gold account." Mr. Paterson, in his letter to Dr. Lang, writes as follows:—"I never did entrust him (Burtchell) with cash, *as he bore a bad character*; nor do I think that up to the time he was employed by the Bank of New South Wales, did any establishment risk money in his hands." Yet this is the individual of whom Lang says in his statement—"He was allowed to come into the Bank behind the counter, to deposit his gold-dust, and wait until we could supply him with money to carry on his business. On many occasions when the work was so heavy, that Mr. Drake and myself could not attend to it, he was allowed to check the weight of the gold-dust sold by the diggers and calculate the amount to be paid for it." And further on, Lang continues, "That the apparent honesty of all his (Burtchell's) previous dealings (with Frazer to wit) with the Bank, placed him in our opinion above suspicion, and gave him very many opportunities of stealing money."

For the above, among many other reasons, (which space permitting, we could easily give) we regret we cannot go with the respectable gentlemen who are moving so prominently in this business. We respect Dr. Lang's grief. We can understand the untiring energy with which he pursues his object. We should not be so insane as to expect him, in this case, to listen to cold reason, or to be actuated by anything but natural affection. The jury who tried him for his libel on the Chief Justice made the same allowances, and as we said, at the time, it was the father, and not the libeller whom they acquitted.

But the *Argus* has not the same sacred considerations to urge. It professes to be always "in the place, where of conscience, it is required to speak the truth;" and does it speak the truth where it says "that there was a general feeling at the time of the trial, that the young man had not a fair trial?" How did this general feeling appear? By meetings? By petitions to the Executive? By letters in any number pouring in upon ourselves, or upon either of our contemporaries? Not by any of these, or by any other media, that we can recollect. What then does the *Argus* mean? In what respect was the trial unfair? In the conduct of the judge or of the jury? Does the *Argus* mean anything at all, but his old trick of being "willing to wound, and yet afraid to strike"?

It is astonishing what fits of charity the *Argus* has. "In considering this case," says he, "it is of great importance to draw a distinction between folly and crime. We are inclined to think the young men were guilty of *the former*." In another part he says, "Some minor offences are charged against Mr. Lang, the head and front of them being his having on one occasion enjoyed himself in Melbourne for three days, without reporting his presence to the Melbourne manager." Listen, ye Chamber of Commerce; give ear, all ye mercantile men. Upon the authority of the *Argus*, three days' unauthorised absence from our master's office—which is at the same time short-handed, and sadly wanting in stationery—is mere "folly," not dishonesty at all.

Whilst requesting us to note distinctions, there is another the *Argus* might have taken: the distinction between private feeling and public duty. To meet the former, let him make whatever personal sacrifice he pleases; but, at the same time, as to the latter, let him admit, that without truth and honour, in clerks and servants, and without equal justice meted out to all, courts of justice are but mockeries, and the cement of society is gone.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY.

MESSRS. MARTYN and SCHRODER.—At the Bazaar, at 11 o'clock, Carriages, Dogcarts, Whitechapels, Gigs, Drays, Spring Carts, Harness, Saddlery, &c.

MESSRS. COHEN AND HARBOTTLE.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Pictures, French Goods, Vases, Ornaments, Musical Instruments.

MR. H. A. GRAVES.—On the Premises of Mr. Hawkinstall, Burton-street, Woolloomooloo, at 11 o'clock, Household Furniture, Kitchen Utensils, &c.

MR. S. WOOLLER.—At the Bull's Head Horse Repository, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Carts, Drays, Harness, Tarpaulins, &c.

MESSRS. PURKIS AND LAMBERT.—At their Stores, Wynyard-lane, at half-past 10 o'clock, London Porter; at their Mart, at 11 o'clock, Electro-plated Ware, Silver and Gold Genevas, Jewellery, Bottled Ale.

MESSRS. WATT AND HENDERSON.—At the Australian Horse Bazaar, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Gigs, Dogcarts, Harness.

MR. J. C. MOLLOY.—At the Pawn Office, Brickfield-hill, at 11 o'clock, Wearing Apparel, Jewellery, Boots and Shoes, Carpenter's Tools, Oil Paintings.

MR. H. D. COCKBURN.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Household Furniture, Pianoforte, Crockery, Kitchen Utensils, &c.

MESSRS. BOWDEN AND THRELKELD.—At their Mart, at 11 o'clock, Shoalhaven Potatoes, Materials of a Weatherboard and Brick Cottage in Clarence-street; Stone-built House in Liverpool-street, near the corner of Crown-street, Woolloomooloo; Cottage and Land at Neutral Bay, near Cremorne Gardens; Land at Longbottom, St. Leonards, and Township of Beechworth at the Ovens.

MESSRS. FRITH AND PAYTEN.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Teas, Groceries, Oilmen's Stores, Provisions, Fruits in Brandy.

MESSRS. RISHWORTH AND CO.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Oilmen's Stores, Butter, Bacon, Hams, Confectionery, Dates, Coffee, Bottled Ale and Porter, Wine, Brandy, &c.

MESSRS. MOORE.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Household Furniture, Cooking Apparatus, &c.

The Rev. R. Taylor (New Zealand) and a New Zealand Chief, had an interview with Mr. Secretary Labouchere, on 2nd January, at the Colonial-office.

MEMBERS RETURNED FOR THE NEW PARLIAMENT.

SYDNEY HAMLETS (2).—Daniel Cooper, S. A. Donaldson.

CITY OF SYDNEY (4).—Charles Cowper, Henry Parkes, Robert Campbell, J. R. Wilshire.

WEST CAMDEN (2).—James Macarthur, J. N. Oxley.

NORTHUMBERLAND BOROUGHS (2).—G. R. Nichols, Bourn Russell.

PARRAMATTA (2).—H. W. Parker, G. Oakes.

NORTH-EASTERN BOROUGHS (1).—Edward Flood.

SOUTHERN BOROUGHS (1).—T. A. Murray.

EAST CAMDEN (2).—Henry Osborne, John Marks.

WESTERN BOROUGHS (1).—A. T. Holroyd.

ARGYLE (1).—John Hubert Plunkett.

MURRAY (1).—William Forster.

NORTH CUMBERLAND (2).—J. B. Darvall, J. Pye.

BATHURST COUNTY (1).—J. H. Plunkett.

COOK AND WESTMORELAND (2).—James Martin, R. T. Jamison.

MORETON, WIDE BAY, BURNETT, AND MARANOA (1).—Gordon Sandeman.

ELECTIONS TO COME OFF.

CUMBERLAND SOUTH (2).—Day of election 9th instant. Candidates—Messrs. Manning, Brenan, Russell, Weekes.

CUMBERLAND BOROUGHS (1).—Day of election, 8th instant. Candidates—Messrs. Bowman, Ross, Redman, Robey.

DURHAM (3).—Day of election, 7th April. Candidates—Messrs. Alexander Park, S. D. Gordon, Richard Jones, A. Lang, W. M. Arnold.

GLOUCESTER AND MACQUARIE (1).—Day of election, 10th April. Candidates—Messrs. J. Williamson, T. Barker, J. Andrews.

KING AND GEORGIANA (1).—Day of election, 7th April. Candidates—Messrs. J. Sheppard, F. Fawcett.

NORTHUMBERLAND AND HUNTER (3).—Day of election, 17th April. Candidates—Messrs. H. G. Douglass, G. Bowman, A. W. Scott, Hovenden, Holy, W. R. Piddington, W. Rotton, J. H. Plunkett.

PHILLIP, BRISBANE, AND BLIGH (1).—Day of election, 11th April. Candidates—Messrs D. Macintyre, J. Robertson, J. Dicker.

ROXBURGH (1).—Day of election, 8th of April. Candidates—Messrs. W. H. Suttor, W. Cummings, W. Lee.

ST. VINCENT (1).—Day of election, 10th April. Candidates—Messrs. Richard Sadleir, W. Roberts, James Thompson.

STANLEY (1).—Day of election, 9th April. Candidates—Messrs. T. L'Oway, C. M'Kenzie.

WELLINGTON (1).—Day of election 19th April. Candidates—Messrs. Saul Samuel, G. H. Cox.

MANEROO (1).—Day of election, 16th April. Candidates—Messrs. D. Egan, D. H. Thorn.

MURRUMBIDGEE (2).—Day of election, 16th April. Candidates—Messrs. George Macleay, John Hay.

LACHLAN AND LOWER DARLING (2).—Day of election, 19th April. Candidates—Messrs. William Macleay, James Garland, J. R. Hardy, G. Thornton.

WELLINGTON AND BLIGH (1).—Day of election, 16th April. Candidates—Messrs. George W. Lord, W. F. Buchanan.

LIVERPOOL PLAINS AND THE GWYDIR (2).—Day of election, 16th April. Candidates—Messrs. A. Morris, F. T. Rusden, G. S. Lane.

NEW ENGLAND, MACLEAY (2).—Day of election, 17th April. Candidates—Messrs. T. G. Rusden, S. Hargrave, W. Walker, J. Dickson.

CLARENCE AND DARLING DOWNS (1).—Day of election, 15th April. Candidates—Messrs. J. H. Hood, Clark Irving, O. Fry, C. J. Mackenzie.

STANLEY BOROUGHS (2).—Day of election, 7th April. Candidates—Messrs. J. Richardson, H. Buckley, F. A. Forbes, A. Macalister, T. Holt.

THE CUMBERLAND BOROUGHS.—We have been compelled, from want of space, to omit the report of the nomination of the Cumberland Boroughs until to-morrow.

ERRATUM.—In the report of the proceedings at the Water Police Court in Friday's issue, it is stated that Jean Dutacq was fined £10 and costs 6s. 6d. for inducing a seaman of the French ship Arthur to desert. Jean Dutacq is the master of that vessel, and his name was erroneously inserted for that of the culprit, who was a seaman of another vessel.

MERCANTILE AND MONEY ARTICLE.

Saturday Evening.

THE following is the return of the Customs revenue of the port of Sydney for the quarter ending the 31st of March ultimo. The returns from the outports, Moreton Bay, Newcastle, Morpeth, and Twofold Bay have not yet arrived.

	£	s.	d.
Brandy	£36,846	19	6
Rum	30,077	16	4
Gin	14,418	2	10
Whisky	754	11	11
Perfumed and others spirits	170	7	0
Wines	5,918	9	0
Beers	2,580	8	8
Tobacco and cigars	3,663	15	6
Tea	5,101	19	6
Coffee and chicory	806	16	4
Sugar and molasses	8,244	14	11
	£96,760	16	6

As the returns of the outports are not included in this return, an exact comparison with the corresponding quarters of 1854 and 1855 cannot of course be made. We may, however, estimate the last quarter's return at about £7700 in advance of the March quarter of 1855, and £13,000 below that of 1854.

The return of the Customs revenue for the port of Sydney for the week ending to-day (April 5th) is as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Brandy	£1507	3	3
Gin	745	13	6
Rum	2544	11	4
Whisky	29	16	4
Perfumed spirits	2	3	9
Wine	525	10	0
Beer	30	6	8
Tobacco	274	4	11
Tea	24	0	5
Sugar	610	11	11
	£6324	7	1

This shows a decrease on the preceding week, of £2124 0s. 9d., the chief items of decrease being brandy and gin.

On Monday (to-day) the adjourned half-yearly general meeting of the Fitz Roy Iron and Coal Company will be held at 12 o'clock at their offices in George-street.

Monday Morning.

Our English files, at the moment we are writing are incomplete.

From the London *Times* of the 3rd January, we take the following:—

There has been a great increase of heaviness to-day in the English funds. Consols opened at a further decline of a quarter per cent., and soon experienced another fall, from which there was no permanent recovery. The first quotation was 87½ to ⅝, whence they receded till there were sellers at 87⅜. A rally then occurred to 87⅝, but at the official close the price was 87⅜ to ½, and after regular hours transactions took place at 87¼ to ⅜. For the account on the 7th of February they left off at 87⅝. No influence was exercised during the day by any foreign intelligence, nor is it believed that the slightest circumstance has transpired in any quarter regarding the progress of the pending negotiations. The depression appeared solely attributable to some speculative sales made in consequence of the almost universal disposition of the public to consider the idea of peace as altogether delusive, and that it will be wise for them to prepare for a loan of twenty or thirty millions after the meeting of Parliament. There was no particular pressure for money to-day in the Stock-Exchange, but six per cent. was still paid for advances on Government securities. Out of doors the demand continues at full rates. Bank Stock closed at 205 to 206½; Reduced, 87⅜ to ½; New Three per Cents., 87⅞ to 88; Long Annuities, 3 9 16; Annuities, 1885, 16¼; Exchequer-bonds, 97 to ⅛; and India bonds and Exchequer-bills, 11s. to 7s. discount.

Foreign securities were also heavy. A fall took place in Turkish Six per Cents. of about ¾ per cent., and there was no recovery to the close. The operations were at 82⅛, 81¾, 82, and 81⅞. In the guaranteed Four per Cent. Scrip bargains occurred at ⅛ and ½, and the final quotation was 3¼ to ⅜ discount. The general transactions comprised—Brazilian, for account, 99⅛; the Small, 99; the Five per Cents., New, 96; Mexican, 19⅞; Portuguese Five per Cents., 51; the Four per Cents., 47; Russian Four-and-a-Half per Cents. 85½; Sardinian Five per Cents., for account, 82; Spanish Three per Cents., for account, 38⅞; the New Deferred, for account, 21¼, 21, and 21⅜ ex. div.; Passive, 7¼ and ¼; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents., 63¼; and the Four per Cent. Certificates, 94⅛.

After the holiday on the Paris Bourse yesterday, the French funds this morning opened with an unfavourable tone, and a fall has been established of fully 1 per cent., the final quotations of the Three per cents. being 63f. 15c. for money and 63f 30c for the end of the month. The movement is supposed to have been caused chiefly by the difficulties of the monthly liquidation having been aggravated by the heaviness on this side.

The same journal reports as follows in regard to the sugar market:—

The markets re-opened to-day, and there was a great indisposition to do business in sugar, even at easier rates, although active operations have been suspended for the last ten days, and the auctions were very small. The low prices, however, appear to have attracted the attention of exporters, and the inferior kinds of Mauritius at 32s to 33s 6d for blacks, which sold very cheap, were purchased by continental houses. The quantity put up was 7651 bags, and, notwithstanding, only a portion found buyers, offers have subsequently been made and accepted for nearly the whole—low to good brown, 36s to 40s; middling to fine ditto, 41s to 43s; low to middling yellow, 44s to 47s 6d. 198 bags date Bengal brought 45s to 45s 6d, and 619 bags native Madras were withdrawn. There were also 300 hogsheads Barbadoes, a few lots of which sold at 44s 6d to 51s, and of West India privately 107 hogsheads have been disposed of.

The *Times* of Monday, January 7th, furnishes the following particulars of the quarter's revenue, ending 31st of December:—

The official revenue returns for the last quarter of the year 1855 will be found in another column. They state the gratifying fact of an increase as compared with the quarter which ended on 31st December, 1854, of £331,475. The results for the whole of the year ending on 31st, compared with those of 1854, are still more satisfactory. They shew an increase of no less than £8,135,191. The entire of the recent arrivals of gold from Australia and United States have been purchased for the Bank of France, which is still paying a premium to secure supplies as soon as they come in.

Freights to Australia, per ton:—To Adelaide from London, 40s to 50s; from Liverpool, 45s to 50s; from Glasgow, 50s. To Hobart Town from London, 40s to 45s; from Liverpool, 60s. To Launceston from London, 40s to 45s; to Geelong, 45s to 50s; from Liverpool, 42s 6d to 50s; from Glasgow, 55s. To Melbourne from London, 45s to 50s; from Liverpool, 42s 6d to 60s; from Glasgow, 40s to 50s.

In Paris, on Saturday, funds 63 francs, and 63·15, account showing a fall of one-half per cent. The arrivals in London of specie last week were £700,000, of which £126,000 were in gold. Ship rents reached £450,000.

English funds showed increased heaviness, and receded ¼ per cent. in later hours. The decline of all confidence in the acceptance of the Vienna propositions and the prospect of a fresh loan, chiefly influenced the fall. Closing prices: Consols for money, *nil.*; for account, 86½ to 86 5-8. Three per cents., 87 to 87 1-4. Bank stock, 205 to 207. Exchange bills, large and small, 2s 4d.

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AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY, established (WITH IMPORTANT PRIVILEGES UNDER THE ACTS OF COUNCIL, 7 Vict. No. 10 and 14 Vict. No. 11) for granting Assurances on Lives, Present, Deferred, and Reversionary Annuities, and Endowments for Children and Old Age, on the principles (PROVED BY AN EXPERIENCE OF 150 YEARS OF KINDRED INSTITUTIONS IN THE MOTHER COUNTY TO BE THE MOST EQUITABLE AND SAFEST FOR THE ASSURED) of Mutual Assurance and a periodical division of the whole of the profits among the whole of the members.

Chairman—THOMAS HOLT, Esq.
Deputy-Chairman—M. E. MURNIN, Esq.
ROBERT THOMSON, Actuary and Secretary.
Chief Offices—Mort's Buildings, Pitt-street, Sydney.

COLONIAL INSURANCE RATES GREATLY REDUCED.
THE SYDNEY INSURANCE COMPANY, incorporated by Act of Council.

DIRECTORS.

THOMAS HOLT, Esq., Chairman.	M. E. MURNIN, Esq.
	S. D. GORDON, Esq.
JOHN FAIRFAX, Esq., Deputy Chairman.	ALEXANDER CAMPBELL, Esq.
	FREDERICK ESSWORTH, Esq.

Surveyor—JAMES HUME, Esq.
Secretary—JAMES SUTHERLAND MITCHELL.

Office: No. 34, Bridge-street, near George-street, Sydney.

The above company will receive applications for the insurance of houses and other buildings, merchandise, and chattel property of every description, in town or country, at reasonable rates of premium.

The capital of the company is £250,000, with power to increase the amount to meet the business of the company.

The list of shareholders is open to public inspection, and persons desirous of other information respecting the company will meet with attention at the office.

Where urgency is necessary, a deposit will be received at once for insuring property until the next meeting of the Board of Directors.

The present Company has been formed with the view of securing a portion of the profits to be derived from an important and useful business—exclusively colonial—and to preserve the income of the old Company from passing into the hands of the English Companies, and thereby becoming a loss to the country generally.

The Fire Insurance Engines are stationed at Mr BOWN'S, Brickfield-hill, where a night-watch is kept, and where all alarms of fire should be reported as soon as possible. The Company will reward any persons exerting themselves to give early information, and in cases where damage is prevented by their services.

RATES.

Buildings—metal or slated roof, stone or brick, 2s. 3d., and upwards.
Buildings—shingled ditto, ditto ditto, 3s. 9d., and upwards.
Wooden—Buildings metal or slated roof, 8s. and upwards.
Wooden ditto, shingled, special.

Country Agents, who will supply Forms of Application and receive proposals from persons wishing to insure:

MAITLAND—Mr. A. Dodds.
NEWCASTLE—Mr. George Mitchell.
BATHURST—Mr. S. B. Sarjeant.
GOULBURN—Mr. R. Craig.
WOLLONGONG—Mr. George Hewlett.
WINDSOR—Mr John Dawson.
MORETON BAY—Mr. Henry Buckley.
DUNGOG—Mr. Peter M'William.
LIVERPOOL—Mr. E. Goetz.
PARRAMATTA—Mr. E. Mason.
MUDGEE—Messrs. Walker and Smith.
PORT MACQUARIE—Mr. Horatio Tozer.

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY for Fire and Life Assurance at Home and Abroad. Established in 1836. Incorporated by Act of Parliament.
Capital, £1,259,760 sterling.

HEAD OFFICES.
London—1, Moorgate-street
Aberdeen—3, King-street
Edinburgh—20, St. Andrew-square
Glasgow—19, St. Vincent-place.

LONDON BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
Chairman—The Right Hon. Lord Ernest Bruce, M.P.
John Abercrombie, Esq.
George G. Anderson, Esq.
Thomas Newman Farquhar, Esq.
Charles R. M'Grigor, Esq.
G. A. Sieveking, Esq.

Sydney Agents—Byers and Learmonth, 4, Charlotte-place.
Surveyor—Mr. John Bibb.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

This Company grants Insurances against Fire on every description of property at reduced rates.—All losses are paid in Sydney, immediately on adjustment, without deduction. No liability attaches to the insured. Risks on first-class property to the extent of £10,000 may be effected; and Floating Policies for £20,000 can be issued to one firm.

Commissariat Office, Sydney, 4th April, 1856.

SEALED TENDERS, in duplicate, will be received at this office until TUESDAY, the 9th instant, at noon, for the supply of the undermentioned articles for use of H.M. ships, viz:—

3300 lbs. preserved meats
75 gallons of pickles
730 gallons of peas
120 lbs. stearine candles.

The preserved meats to consist of bouilli, beef, and mutton, in equal proportions of 2, 4, and 6 lbs. tins, of best quality, either English or colonial (which must be stated in the tender); and subject to approval in the following manner:—After delivery of the whole quantity, at least two tins in every 100 will be selected and opened; and if the meat is approved of, the contractor to replace the opened tins at his own expense.

The pickles to be mixed, and packed in convenient packages.

The peas to be of good quality, and packed in bags.

The candles to be of the best quality, 8 to the lb., and packed in boxes.

The whole to be subject to approval by a Board of Survey.

The tenders to state the price per lb. for the preserved meats and candles, and per gallon for pickles and peas, which must include the cost of the packages.

Any further information can be obtained at this office.
JOHN B. PRICE, D.A.C.G.

Commissariat Office, Sydney, 4th April, 1856.

SEALED TENDERS in duplicate, will be received at this Office, on TUESDAY, the 9th instant, at noon, for the undermentioned Stores required for H.M. ship's, viz.:—

Cordage, hawser laid,	3½ inch	...	226 fathoms.	
	3 "	...	376	ditto
	2½ "	...	519	ditto
	2 "	...	271	ditto
	1½ "	...	1920	ditto
Rope hide for tiller	3 "	...	22	ditto
Hides, tanned		...	2	ditto

The whole of the best quality, and to be delivered at the Commissariat Stores, Lower George street, where any information required can be obtained.
JOHN B. PRICE, D.A.C.G.

No. 56-18 City Commissioners' Office, Sydney, 31st March, 1856.

TO CONTRACTORS.—Tenders will be received at this office until THURSDAY, the 10th day of April, at 12 o'clock noon, from parties willing to contract for the following works, to be performed in accordance with specifications to be seen at the office of the City Surveyor, viz.:—

The erection of stone steps to each of the entrances to Hyde Park from Park-street.

Laying rough guttering between the George-street Market Sheds.

The work tendered for to be endorsed on each tender. The Commissioners do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order of the Commissioners,
CHAS H. WOOLCOTT, secretary.

PURKIS AND LAMBERT, LICENSED AUCTIONEERS and AGENTS, Auction Mart and Stores, 262, George-street. Land Offices, first floor, 262, George-street. Produce and General Stores, Wynyard-lane (late S. and A. Meyer) and 46, York-street.
ESTABLISHED 1851.

ESTATES, LAND, HOUSES, and SHARES.

We beg to apprise the public that we are prepared to effect sales of the above, as hitherto, and that for the more convenient exhibition of plans and particulars, in addition to our present Sale Room, we have opened over it a NEW PLAN ROOM and LAND OFFICE, which will be used chiefly for that purpose, and where, besides plans of properties on sale, those of valuable estates sold by the late Mr. Lyons, auctioneer, can be referred to. We are also at liberty to make sales on the ground in any part of the colony, and in all cases of magnitude and high value at a lower rate of commission than is now charged.

Mr. PURKIS will continue to pay very particular attention to this branch of the business, with the details of which he is thoroughly acquainted, and has been more or less occupied in Sydney since 1834.

MERCHANDIZE, SHIPS, CARGOES, WOOL, TALLOW, PRODUCE, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and EFFECTS, SHEEP, CATTLE, HORSES, STATIONS, &c.

We are prepared to make sales of the above to any extent, and in cases of magnitude and high value at a lower rate of commission than is now current, and will continue to carry out our system of prompt settlements for all sales concluded, which we have so successfully pursued since our commencement of business in 1851.

Our joint ability and experience in the above matters, extending over many years, are at the service of the public. We have to return thanks to our numerous friends for past liberal patronage, and, hoping for a continuance of the same, and an extension of public favour, subscribe ourselves truly,

Its obedient servants,
PURKIS and LAMBERT.
George-street, 5th March, 1856.

MESSRS. E. MORIZE and CO., Jewellers and Watchmakers, beg most respectfully to inform the ladies and gentlemen that they have removed from 5, Hunter-street, to 177, George-street, next door to the EMPIRE Office; and take this opportunity to return their best thanks to their friends for the support received for the last four years, and they hope that they will continue to support them in the new premises, where they will be able to carry on the business on a larger scale, to the satisfaction of their customers.

W. FAIRFAX'S Saw Mills, wholesale and retail timberyard and manufactory of mouldings, doors, sashes, French casements, cottage windows, and venetian shutters.

The trade supplied with venetian blind and shutter laths.

Hardwood and American scantling, and weatherboard. Laths for slate, shingle, and zinc roofing, 30s. 6d. per 100 feet; hardwood scantling from 18s. per 100 feet. Large assortment of seasoned cedar. Cedar and deal doors and sashes in stock, and made to order. Dowling-street Wharf, Woolloomooloo.

FURTHER ANNOUNCEMENT! — Electro-plated Spoons and Forks of every description imaginable, in greater quantities and cheaper than ever, just opened at the Pitt-street Jewellery Establishment, No. 100.

Best electro-plated table spoons and forks,	...	£1	5	0	per doz.
" " dessert ditto ditto	...	1	0	0	"
" " tea-spoons	...	0	12	6	"
" " sugar-crushers	...	0	11	6	"
" " salt and mustard spoons		0	3	6	per pair
" " sauce ladles	...	0	7	6	"
" " soup ladles	...	0	10	6	each
" " nutcrackers	...	0	7	6	"
" " sugar tongs	...	0	3	6	"
" " butter knives, with pearl handles	...	0	6	0	"
" " ditto, with ivory ditto	...	0	5	0	"
" " fish slices	...	0	5	6	"

And every other description of electro-plated ware to be obtained at the general London charges. Remember the address—

D. MITCHELL, watchmaker and jeweller, 100, Pitt-street, next the Victoria Theatre.

LIGHT SUMMER HATS.—B. MOUNTCASTLE has much pleasure in calling attention to his large stock of drab, beaver, merino and felt hats. Also ladies' riding hats, caps, gloves, &c., &c., &c. Every description of hat made to order. 224, George-street, and 48, Market-street. Business closed at half-past 7, Saturdays excepted.

BOOTS and SHOES.—Selling off! Selling off!! at reduced prices, at TURLEY'S, 68, King-street East, to make room for a large stock daily expected from London, comprising every description of ladies', gentlemen's and children's boots and shoes, in endless variety, for taste, style, workmanship, and durability not to be equalled.

N.B.—Ladies and gentlemen's boots and shoes made to order.

GREGORY, CUBITT, and CO., Wholesale Manufacturers of Straw Bonnets and Hats, have now for SALE, at their Stores, the following Straw Goods:—

Women's, children's, and girls' tuscan bonnets
Ditto ditto leghorn ditto
Ditto ditto rice straw ditto
Ditto ditto dunstable ditto
Ditto ditto fancy tissue and other fashionable fancy straws
Ditto ditto black dunstables
Ditto ditto black sewn chips
Ditto ditto mourning fancies
Ditto ditto brown straw
Fashionable coloured straws and manilas

HATS.

Girls' and ladies' brown straw hats
Ditto ditto tuscan ditto
Boys' and men's palm hats
Ditto ditto leghorn ditto
Ditto ditto English panama
Ditto ditto straw and tuscan

At 15, Aldermanbury, London, and 216, George-street, Sydney.

FEATHERS.—GREGORY, CUBITT, and CO. have just opened a case of very choice colours, in marabeaux, marquises, couquet, and others. Stores, 216, George-street.

COUTIN and GRIFFITHS are opening, and will SELL on MONDAY next, and during the week, 10 cases of Dresses, Robes, &c., &c., suitable for the autumn, at the usual extraordinary low prices. 62 (late 95), King-street.

COUTIN and GRIFFITHS will SELL, on MONDAY next, real Irish Poplin Dresses, £1 10s. the dress. 62 (late 95), King-street.

COUTIN and GRIFFITHS particularly invite their friends and the public to call and see their new lot of Robes and Dresses, on MONDAY next. 62 (late 95), King-street.

COUTIN and GRIFFITHS' List of Cheap Drapery Goods for MONDAY next, and during the Week:—

Rich alpaca lustres, 1s. 0½d. per yard
Real Witney blankets, 7s. 6d. per pair
Large counterpanes, 2s. 11d. each
Real Irish poplin, £1 10s. the dress
Rich damask, for curtains, 1s. 0½d. per yard
Rich alpaca robes, 6s. 11d. each
Yard wide longcloths, 2½d. per yard
Double width coburgs, 4½d. per yard

With an endless variety of fancy goods. 62 (late 95) King-street.

H. SELBY and CO., Wholesale and Retail Drapers 480, George-street, opposite the Haymarket.

H. SELBY and CO. will, THIS DAY, Monday, commence selling off the whole of their stock, amounting to £11,724 16s. 3d., as per stock book. The whole to be sold at about half price.

H. SELBY and CO. will sell Horrocks' Long Cloth, at 3½d.

H. SELBY and CO. will sell Real 10-4 Witney Blankets, at 12s. 6d. per pair.

H. SELBY and CO. will sell Extra Superior Marseilles Quilts, at 6s. 6d. each.

H. SELBY and CO. will sell the Best Calico in Sydney, at 5½d. per yard.

H. SELBY and CO. will sell good Welsh Flannels, all wool, at 10½d.

H. SELBY and CO. will sell Men and Women's Lamb's Wool, Merino, and Knitted Worsted Hose, at 1s. per pair.

H. SELBY and CO. will sell Paturb, Lupin, and Co.'s French Merinos; the same as worn by their Majesties, the Empress Eugenie and Queen Victoria, in all colours, at 3s. 3d. per yard, which is 4½d. per yard under the manufacturer's price.

H. SELBY and CO. will sell a tremendous lot of rich Bonnet Ribbons, at 4½d. per yard.

H. SELBY and CO. will sell beautiful Evening Dresses, with five flounces, richly worked, at 7s. 6d. each.

H. SELBY and CO. will sell Hoyle's, Hargreave's and Ashton's best 5-4 Lilac Prints, at 6d. per yard.

H. SELBY and CO. will sell Men's White Shirts, with linen collars, fronts, and wrists, at 2s. 11d. each, washed.

H. SELBY and CO. will sell Men's dark Doeskin Coats, at 7s. 6d. each.

H. SELBY and CO. will sell first-rate Double Stitched Moleskin Trousers, for 5s. 3d. per pair, usual price, 7s. 6d.

H. SELBY and CO. will sell Rich and Handsome Drawn Silk Bonnets, at 8s 6d. each, worth 25s.

H. SELBY and CO. will sell Black Silks at 1s. per yard.

H. SELBY and CO. will sell Rich Black Silk, slightly spotted, at 19s. 5d. for 16 yards.

H. SELBY and CO. will sell Balzorine Dresses, at 4s. 9d.; cost in London, 9s. 3d.

H. SELBY and CO. will sell cachmere Dresses of the finest quality, at 12s. 6d. each; usual price, 35s.

H. SELBY and CO. will sell Rich Delaine Dresses, at 4s. 10½d. each, 11 yards.

H. SELBY and CO. will reduce a large lot of very rich Sleeves, Habit Shirts, Chemisettes, and Worked Cambric Handkerchiefs, to 2s. 6d. each. Now marked from 5s. to 12s. 6d. First come! First served!

H. SELBY and CO. will sell White Dimities, at 4½d.

H. SELBY and CO. will sell good Drab Moleskin, at 7½d. per yard, worth 2s.

H. SELBY and CO. will sell Watered Moreens, all colours, at 1s. per yard.

H. SELBY and CO. will sell the best and biggest Blankets in the colony at 27s. 6d. per pair; and Counterpanes at 12s. 6d., worth 35s.

H. SELBY and CO. will sell Rice Straw Bonnets, at 1s. 6d. each, and good Tuscans, at 2s. 6d.; also, Boys' Straw Hats, at 6d. each.

H. SELBY and CO. will sell off a lot of Merinos, all wool, at 1s. 3d. per yard.

H. SELBY and CO. will sell Extra wide 7-4 French Twills, in all colours, at 1s. per yard.

H. SELBY and CO. will sell an entire case of Squirrel, Musquash, Lynx, and sable boas, at 5s. each.

H. SELBY and CO. will sell Rich Moire Antique Mantles, trimmed with velvet and lace half a yard deep, at 25s. each.

NOTE.—The above Mantles cost in London from 65s. to 100s. each.

H. SELBY and CO. will sell off the whole of their Light Cachmere Shawls at 5s. each; also, a large lot of Plaid Shawls, 4 yards long, at 3s. 11d. each; and an entire case of Rich Long Barege and Tissues will be cleared at half the invoice price.

H. SELBY and CO. will sell a large lot of Silks, at 1s. 6d.

H. SELBY and CO. will sell Men's Clothing of all descriptions, 25 per cent. cheaper than any other House. Superfine Black Coats, 25s. each, cost in England 60s.

H. SELBY and CO. will sell all descriptions of Drapery at the same rates, their object being to clear the premises by the first of May, when extensive alterations will be commenced.

No puff! no sham! but a real genuine selling off, and all goods being of the best quality and genuine fabrics, will afford an opportunity of laying in a winter stock at half its real value. Terms, cash. No abatement, and all articles marked in plain figures. H. SELBY and CO., proprietors.

TRUTH. TRUTH. TRUTH.—R. H. BROADBENT begs to inform his friends and the public generally that he has taken the original "Beehive," in Pitt-street, Sydney, lately occupied by Mr. Brady, which he intends to open on SATURDAY, April 12th, with an entirely new and well-selected stock of Drapery, Hosiery, Haberdashery, Slops, and Clothing; the whole of which will be marked at the lowest possible price, from which no deduction can be made. April 2nd, 1856.

GREAT BARGAINS in Black Silks, THIS DAY, at PARRY and HALBERT'S, 96, Pitt-street.

RICH Black Silks, 16s. 6d., 18s. 6d., 21s., the full dress. PARRY and HALBERT, 96, Pitt-street, next the Theatre.

BLACK and coloured French Satins, 17s. 6d., 19s. 6d., 23s. 6d., and 30s. the full dress. PARRY and HALBERT, 96, Pitt-street, next the Theatre.

COLOURED Glace Silks, 21s., 23s. 6d., 25s., the full dress. PARRY and HALBERT, 96, Pitt-street, next the Theatre.

CHECKED and Striped Glace Silks, 27s. 6d., 30s., 33s. 6d., the full dress. PARRY and HALBERT, 96, Pitt-street, next the Theatre.

DOUBLE-WIDTH Coburgs, in all colours, from 5½d. per yard. PARRY and HALBERT, 96, Pitt-street.

REAL French Merinos, 2s. 6d. per yard. PARRY and HALBERT, 96, Pitt-street.

MAISON FRANCAISE, 43, Pitt-street North.—Just received, the newest fashion from Paris.

MADAME DE LOLLE has the honour to inform the ladies of Sydney and its vicinity that she has just received from the first houses of Paris a choice selection of millinery, velvet mantles, head dresses, cambric embroidery, French feathers and flowers, real laces, together with a great variety of very fine baby linen.

MAISON FRANCAISE.—Madame DE LOLLE has the most beautiful christening robes ever imported.

FRENCH STAYS, by Madame DE LOLLE, 43, Pitt-street North. N.B.—Nursing stays and others in great variety.

SIX LEATHER TRUNKS for SALE, at HOBSON and WHITING, Hunter-street, in good order.

AT LA VILLE de PARIS, 195, George-street, great Bargains. Clearing out the summer stock!

FRENCH SILKS! French silks! French silks! Clearing out at half the Paris cost, at La Ville de Paris.

FRENCH striped Glace Silk, best quality! 35s. the full dress—original price, 3½ guineas, at La Ville de Paris.

FRENCH Broche Silks, small patterns, 42s. the full dress; the very best qualities—at La Ville de Paris.

FRENCH Moire Antiques, white and coloured; brocaded silks, decided bargains! at La Ville de Paris.

FRENCH black Satin Dresses, extra quality, 42s. the full dress! at La Ville de Paris, 195, George-street.

FRENCH Embroidered Collars, Habit Shirts, and Sleeves, at half the usual prices, at La Ville de Paris.

FRENCH Embroidered and Marsella Petticoats, commencing at 7s. 6d. each! at La Ville de Paris.

AT BRANDON'S, opposite the School of Arts.—Just opened, eight cases of the most recherché Winter Bonnets ever imported into this colony, and a large assortment of fancy winter straws, in ladies' and children's.
Feathers and flowers of every description.

WAX FLOWERS. — Instructions given by Mrs. COLQUOHNE. Terms, £1 10s. Address, HERALD Office.

AMERICAN WAGGON for SALE, exceedingly light and very strong, has both shafts and poles, suitable for one horse or two. May be seen at MARTYN and SCHRODER'S Repository, after 10 this morning.

AUSTRALIAN AGRICULTURAL COMPANY.—COALS.—The undersigned begs to notify that the Company having now several vessels chartered in the coal trade, he is prepared to sell cargoes afloat, of from 80 to 300 tons, at a reasonable rate; has also a large supply on the wharf at Miller's Point to be disposed of wholesale.
JOHN P. RIDLEY,
Agent to A. A. Company. Charlotte-place, Church-hill.

TIMBER.—Baltic and American deals, flooring boards, lining and weatherboards, scantling, slating, battens, cedar boards, doors, sashes, &c., in any quantity, suitable for building purposes. ROLFE'S timber yard, Pitt-st. North.

FOR SALE, 6-horse Tubular Boiler and Engine, warranted perfect. Apply 4, Bourke-street North.

WASTE PAPER for SALE. Apply to E. FORD, HERALD Office.

TO BUILDERS and others.—On SALE, at our Stores, 10, Macquarie-place—

Sheet lead 3, 4, 5 and 6 lbs.
Sheet zinc 9 and 10 guage
Galvanized corrugated iron, 22 to 26 guage
Ditto tiles, plain galvanised iron
Zinc and galvanised gutters, pipes, and ridge caps
Ewbank's patent nails, galvanised nails and bolts
Lead piping, ½ to 2 inch
White and coloured paints, &c.
Cast iron waterpipes, 3 to 9 inch.

RABONE, FEEZ, and Co.

FOR SALE, at W. TAYLOR'S Timber Yard, foot of Market-street,

Hardwood flooring boards, at 20s. per 100 feet
1¼ inch pitch pine flooring boards, of a superior quality, at 25s. per 100 feet
200 panel doors, at 14s. each
Baltic and American deals
Cedar and hardwood in any quantities at reduced prices.

All orders punctually attended to.

TO IRONMONGERS, COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS, and others.—For SALE, by JOHN KEEP, Barrack-street—

Ewbank's patent and wrought nails
Horse nails
Rim locks, imitation and patent
White lead and coloured paints
Paint oils and turps, whiting, in 2, 3, and 5 cwt. casks
Bullock chains and hobbles
Collins' American axes and picks
Ditto shingling hatchets
Cast steel cross-cut and pit saws
Ditto ditto hand and rip saws
Horse rasps, wood and saw files
Gilpin's broad axes and adzes
Sorby's cut steel tools of all descriptions
Maul rings and splitting wedges
Best house bellows
Folding stretchers, Kenric's hollowware
Light camp ovens, and three-leg pots
Bench and fancy planes
Long-strap spades and potatoe forks
Invoices of all kinds of Birmingham and Sheffield ware.

N. B.—A liberal allowance to country agents.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT and PILLS, certain Remedies for Bad Legs and Old Wounds. — Alfred Goslet, of Owen's River, Melbourne, aged 27, was for nine years afflicted with an awfully bad leg; there were several wounds in it, which defied all the doctors' skill and ingenuity to heal. He tried a variety of remedies, but was not benefited by the same. At last he was persuaded to have recourse to Holloway's Ointment and Pills; these remedies quickly effected a very favourable change, and by continuing them unremittingly for three months, his leg was completely cured, and his general health thoroughly established. Sold at the establishment of Professor Holloway, 244, Strand (near Temple Bar), London; and 80, Maiden-lane, New York; also by all respectable druggists and dealers in medicine throughout the civilised world, and in all parts of Australia, at the following prices:—1s. 3d., 3s. 3d., and 5s. each pot. ☞ There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes. N.B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each pot.

4 PER CENT.—Australian Horse Bazaar, Pitt-street, Sydney.—Horse stock, gigs, dog-carts, carriages, and every description of property sold by auction, every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 11 o'clock.

Commission reduced to 4 per cent.

No auction fee. Account sales rendered immediately after the sale.
WATT and HENDERSON.

THE UNDERSIGNED is prepared to purchase, to any extent, books, clothing, plate, jewellery, instruments, works of art, first-class guns, curiosities, good furniture, and miscellaneous property of every description.—R. M. LINDSAY, 17, Elizabeth street, North.

☞ A note addressed, parties attended at their own residences.

THE UNDERSIGNED begs to notify to his friends and the public that he continues to carry on the business of Custom House Agent as heretofore; and from his well-known experience in this particular branch, being the successor to the former firm of Thornton and Church, and having had the whole management of the Custom House business in the late firm of Church and Mollison, he begs to solicit a continuance of their support. WALTER CHURCH. Sydney, 2nd April, 1856.

COTTAGE PIANOFORTES, by George Murphy, London.—These pianofortes are in every respect the same as those manufactured by Messrs. Collard and Collard, and they are consequently of the very best workmanship. Variation of climate is compensated, &c. Price from 55 to 70 guineas. A sample piano can be seen at the stores of Messrs. GREGORY CUBITT, and CO., 216, George-street. Apply to Mr. H. WOOLNOUGH.

BUTTER! BUTTER! CHOICE CAMDEN FRESH ROLL BUTTER.—To be received three times a week.—To Heads of Families and Housekeepers generally. RICHARD NESBITT feels much pleasure in being able to inform his numerous customers and Housekeepers generally, that he has made arrangements for a regular supply of the very best Camden Roll Butter, the first lot of which he expects to arrive on Thursday or Saturday next. Families desirous of obtaining really choice butter, will do well to send in their names and address without delay, as the list, which is limited to a certain number, is fast filling up.
RICHARD NESBITT,
Wholesale and Family Grocer, Wilshire's New Buildings, 445, George-street South, between Bathurst and Liverpool streets.

TO BE SOLD by Private Contract, that superior Farm in the district of Illawarra, known as the BELLGOWNIE ESTATE, containing 110 acres, nearly all cleared, and subdivided into paddocks. The land is laid down with artificial grasses, and on the property is erected a neat cottage 60 feet square, containing four rooms, newly shingled, with every appurtenance necessary for a family; it is within three miles of the seaport of Wollongong and beautifully overlooking the Southern Ocean. On the ground are four acres of an orchard, with a gardener's cottage of four rooms; also a never-failing creek, of the finest water running through the estate. The proprietor deems it unnecessary to dilate upon the excellencies of this invaluable property; inspection will speak for itself. With this establishment may be had a selection of Dairy Cattle, unequalled in the district, with the implements of a farm and dairy utensils, which may be taken at a valuation. A moiety of the purchase money may remain at bank interest, secured on the property. The proprietor's sole object in parting with this establishment is his desire to return to Europe. For particulars apply to the proprietor, Mr. M. MAUD, on the property; or, R. HAWORTH, Wollongong.

DARLING DOWNS.—To be SOLD by private contract the station WA WA, on the Darling Downs, capable of carrying from 11 to 12,000 sheep.—This splendid fattening run is situate in the district of the Darling Downs, adjoining the stations of Messrs. R. and H. Watson, which are 120 miles from Ipswich. It has a fine supply of water from the Wa Wa Creek, branch creeks, and good water holes, and has a frontage of nine miles or more to the northern bank of the river Weir.

The following sheep will be sold with the run:—

1646 wethers, 3 and 4 years old
822 ditto, 18 months to 2 years
600 ewes, full mouth
2685 ditto, 4 and 5 years
3650 weaners
60 rams

8863 sheep, more or less.

They are the produce of nearly pure bred Merinoes; and great attention has been paid to the selection of rams, amongst which have been imported German rams. They are warranted sound and never to have been diseased. The shepherds' huts are shingled, and there are good standing yards, besides hurdles, &c.

If not sold shortly by private contract, the run and sheep will be offered for sale by public auction.

For further particulars apply to SPAIN and YOUNG, solicitors, Wynyard-street, opposite the Bank of New South Wales.

FOR SALE, a genteel Cottage of five rooms and kitchen, servants' room, wash-house, store, sheds for horse and gig, garden, stocked with fruit trees in full bearing and vegetables, good water, &c.; 198 feet frontage to Juliet-street, Enmore, with a depth of 89 feet, five minutes' walk to Newtown Station. Enquire of Mr. TYE, butcher, Newtown.

FOR PRIVATE SALE, Allotments at Ellensville, Manly Beach.—Persons desirous of obtaining sites for building at this healthy and favourite place of resort are requested to make early application to the undersigned, as the number of allotments is limited.

The proprietor having undertaken to expend on this seaside retreat, the Brighton of New South Wales, whatever he receives from the sale of allotments during the ensuing five years, ensures to builders and others seeking residences on the coast the greatest advantages, as it cannot fail to assist materially the rapid advancement of Ellensville, and cause this village, from its numerous reserved spots set aside for recreation, to be the most attractive part of the colony. J. P. MACKENZIE, 41, Elizabeth-street, adjoining Wentworth-place.

FOR SALE, by PRIVATE CONTRACT, Two Thousand Four Hundred and Forty-five Acres of LAND, with or without Four Thousand SHEEP, as may be agreed upon. The land is situated on Page's River, within a few miles of the rising town of Murrurundi; it has considerable frontage to the river, possesses some of the richest alluvial soil of the district—a district famed for its successful agriculture. The back land is of the first order for grazing purposes, well watered by two creeks passing through it, and commands an extensive run suited either for cattle or sheep. Application to be made to W. H. WARLAND, Esq., Harben Vale, Murrurundi; or, at the office of Mr. G. B. WHITE, surveyor, Maitland. If this property is not disposed of before the first of December next the land will be subdivided into lots for sale, particulars of which will appear in a future advertisement.

THE undersigned, as Attorneys for Captain John Martin, are instructed to offer the following VALUABLE SUBURBAN PROPERTIES, for Private Sale:—

20 ACRES AT TAMBOURINE BAY, LANE COVE
3 ACRES AT WAVERLEY
4 ACRES OFF THE OLD SOUTH HEAD ROAD
40 ACRES AT COOK'S RIVER

TWENTY ACRES AT TAMBOURINE BAY, Lane Cove River, having a large frontage to the Bay, and immediately adjoining Kettle's Grant.

☞ This is a very eligible little farm, and is daily becoming more valuable. It is in contemplation to run a steamer twice a day up the river, when this project is carried out property in the neighbourhood will be greatly enhanced in value.

THREE ACRES AT WAVERLEY, being part of Lewis Gordon's 15 acres grant, close to the Coogee and South Head Roads.

, This presents a desirable opportunity to secure a spot in this delightful and healthy neighbourhood, whereon to erect a villa residence.

FOUR ACRES JUST OFF THE OLD SOUTH HEAD ROAD. This grant immediately adjoins those of Bond and Knight, and would form a charming position for a gentleman's residence in this favourite locality.

FORTY ACRES, COOK'S RIVER.

N.B.—This splendid block of land has a large frontage to the waters of Botany Bay and also to Cook's River, and is only a short distance from the Dam, and is well-known as the Fisherman's Point. It would well suit a market gardener, the soil being excellent.

☞ The above properties demand the attention of all who are desirous to invest their capital in land; they are choice parcels, and are brought into the market only because the owner requires all his capital in other engagements.

Title first-rate.

Plans may be seen at the office of, and all particulars learnt from, BUYERS and LEARMONTH, Charlotte-place.

FOR SALE, a portable ten-horse high-pressure Steam Engine, on wheels, with locomotive tubular boiler, complete. WERE and PRITCHARD, Circular Quay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MARTYN and SCHRODER'S Horse and Carriage Bazaar, 131, Pitt-street.—Regular Sale Days, Tuesdays and Fridays; General Sale Day for carriages, gigs, &c., the first Monday in each month. All parties sending Horses or other Stock, Carriages, &c., are particularly requested to forward written instructions previous to sale, stating brands, age, qualifications, &c., and amount of reserve, otherwise a sale will be effected to the highest

General Monthly Sale of Carriages, Dog Carts, Whitechapels, Gigs, Drays, Spring Carts, Harness, Saddlery, &c.

MESSRS. MARTYN and SCHRODER will offer for public competition, at the Bazaar, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, April 7th, at 11 o'clock,

A large assortment of carriages, gigs, dog carts, whitechapels, drays, harness, saddlery, &c.

At the risk of the Underwriters.
Ex Washington Irving, Durrant, master.
Britzka, Gig, and Harness.
Damaged by sea water.

MESSRS. MARTYN and SCHRODER have received instructions from Messrs. Aspinwall and Co. to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, April 7th, at 11 o'clock,

A britzka phaeton, made for one or two horses, with hood, &c., Collinge's patent axles, painted green, lined drab, &c.
A new stanhope gig, painted claret, lined with blue cloth, lamps, &c., complete
A set of plated gig harness
A set of ditto double ditto.

Horses, Gigs, Harness.
Australian Horse Bazaar, Pitt-street, Sydney.

MESSRS. WATT and HENDERSON will sell by auction THIS DAY, the 7th instant, at 11 o'clock,

One first-rate gig horse
One gentleman's town hack
Two omnibus horses
Gigs, dogcarts
3 sets of four horse harness, suitable for omnibus proprietors

Australian Horse Bazaar, Pitt-street, Sydney.

MESSRS. WATT and HENDERSON hold Auction Sales regularly every Monday and Thursday, at 11 o'clock. Commission reduced to 4 per cent. The trade dealt with most liberally. No auction fee.

MONDAY, 7th instant.
Australian Horse Bazaar.

MESSRS. WATT and HENDERSON'S next auction sale will be held at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, the 7th instant, at 11 o'clock.

The usual variety of horses; also, two first-class gig horses, &c.

To Dealers and others.

MR. H. A. GRAVES has received instructions to sell by auction, THIS DAY, the 7th of April, at 11 o'clock, on the premises of Mr. Hawkinstall, Burton-street, Woolloomooloo, near the Gaol,

Superior household furniture, comprising chests of drawers, tables, chairs, sofas, bedsteads, looking glasses, kitchen utensils, and other sundries too numerous to mention.

Terms, cash.

Pawn Office, Brickfield-hill.

MR. J. C. M LLOY will sell by public auction, THIS DAY, 17th,

A quantity of men's and women's wearing apparel, consisting of black and blue cloth frock and shooting coats, cloth trousers and vests, gold and silver watches, gold chains, rings, and brooches. American clocks, silk dresses and dress pieces, boots and shoes, carpenters' tools, and oil paintings, &c., &c.

Sale at 11 o'clock. Terms, cash.

Shoalhaven Potatoes.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD will sell by auction, at the City Mart, 211, George-street, THIS DAY (Monday), the 7th of April, at 11 o'clock,

Six tons of Shoalhaven Potatoes, of good quality, in lots to suit purchasers.
The bulk may be seen at the Phœnix Wharf.
☞ The first lot to be offered.
Terms cash.

Preliminary.
To Grocers, Storekeepers, Country Buyers, &c.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD have received instructions to sell by auction, at the City Mart, 211, George-street, on THURSDAY next, the 10th instant, at 11 o'clock,

Sundry invoices of groceries, provisions, Italian goods, &c., full particulars of which will appear in Tuesday's issue.

Canaries.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD will sell by by auction, at the City Mart, 211, George-street, on TUESDAY next, the 8th April, at 11 o'clock,

About 100 canary birds, to close up a small speculation; the owner being about to return to Europe.
Terms, cash.

ELIZABETH-STREET SOUTH.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD will sell by auction, at the City Mart, 211, George-street, on MONDAY, the 14th April, at 11 o'clock,

A Large Block of Land and House, with out-offices, situated on the west side of Elizabeth-street South, between Goulburn and Campbell streets, formerly the property of W. C. Wentworth, Esq., and for a long time the residence of W. H. Kerr, Esq. The house and out-offices comprise nine rooms, erected of brick on stone foundation. The frontage to Elizabeth-street is very considerable, by an excellent depth. Water laid on; Mr. Meech, the present tenant at fifty shillings per week, will allow intending purchasers to inspect the property.

The title may be seen, and further particulars obtained at the City Mart.

To Builders.
Materials of a Weatherboard and Brick House, in Clarence-street.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD have received instructions to sell by auction, at the City Mart, 211, George-street, THIS DAY, the 7th April, at 11 o'clock,

The materials of a weatherboard and brick cottage, in Clarence-street, nearly opposite the stores of Messrs. Rundle, Dangar, and Co., and six doors from Solomon's Temple.

The cottage has been let at 30s. per week.
Terms at sale.

Gold Watches
Ditto Rings.
In the Estate of a Deceased Gentleman.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD have received instructions to sell by auction, at the City Mart, 211, George-street, on TUESDAY, 8th instant, at 11 o'clock,

In the estate of a gentleman, lately deceased.
English watch, in gold case, said to have belonged to Captain Cook
Gold English lever watch
Ditto horizontal ditto
Silver ditto
Pair gold hand specs
Ditto silver ditto
2 gold chains
3 ditto rings
Gold and pearl ring and gold digger
Diamond pin
Nugget pins
4 seals and ring
Topaz seal and 2 keys
Ovens gold
4 rings, chain, and key
Ancient gold, silver, and copper coin
Pair of pistols, powder-flask, and stand
A very superior oil painting
1 clock-head for stick, &c.

Terms at sale.

STRONG STONE-BUILT HOUSE in LIVERPOOL-STREET, near the corner of Crown-street, on the south side of the former, and west side of the latter.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD will sell by auction, at the City Mart, 211, George street, THIS DAY, the 7th day of April, at 11 o'clock,

An allotment of land, 16 feet by 90 feet, with frontage to Liverpool-street, and also to Burton-lane, leading from Riley to Crown streets. The house is erected of stone, stuccoed front, slated roof, containing three rooms, small shed, &c. The yard is large, extending to Liverpool-street, the frontage of which is not built upon, as it was the intention of the proprietor to erect a house of larger dimensions on this site.

Plans may be seen at the City Mart.
Terms at sale.

Comfortable Cottage in Judge-street, Woolloomooloo, the present residence of Mr. S. Goold, builder, at a rental of Two Pounds per week.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD will sell by auction, at the City Mart, 211, George-street, on MONDAY, the 14th day of April, at 11 o'clock,

A very comfortable verandah cottage, situated in Judge-street, between Forbes and Dowling streets, now occupied by Mr. S. Goold, comprising six rooms, closet and detached kitchen, with pantry and other conveniences in the yard, which is roomy, with a side entrance; the whole enclosed with substantial stone walls.

The buildings are faithfully built of stone. In the front parlour is a handsome register grate, and neatly finished walls and joiners' work. The front bedroom is also finished in the same style. The hall and back rooms are painted in oil colour. The back parlour has a good half-register grate, and two cheffoniers fitted, one on each side of the fire-place. The bedroom on the ground-floor is also well finished, and one of the up-stairs bedrooms is very roomy. In the yard is a never-failing supply of fine water, from a well fitted with a pump close to the pantry door. The builder of this cottage erected it for his own home, and made it both comfortable and convenient for his family.

The auctioneers request intending purchasers to call and inspect this snug cottage, and thus judge for themselves. The proprietor has removed from Sydney, but the tenant will be kind enough to show the premises.

Terms at sale.

Elegant Household Furniture
Handsome Rosewood Pianoforte
Canary and Cage.
At the Residence of Mrs. Strutt, No. 2, Church-hill.

MESSRS. BOWDEN AND THRELKELD have received instructions to sell by auction, at the residence of Mrs. Strutt, No. 2, Church-hill, on WEDNESDAY next, the 9th instant, at 11 o'clock,

The whole of the elegant household furniture, handsome rosewood pianoforte, canary, &c., &c., comprising

HALL.
Umbrella and hat stand
Floor cloth, mats, lamp, &c.

DINING-ROOM.
Dining table and cover
Side tables
Ditto board
Horsehair sofa
Ditto ditto couch
Wines, tumblers, decanters
Cruet frames, &c., &c.

DRAWING-ROOM.
Horsehair chairs
Ditto ditto arm ditto
Carpet and rugs
Moderator lamp
Fender and fire-irons
Elegant rosewood piano
Music stool
Cheffonier
Mahogany loo table and cover
Drab couch
Cane-seated chairs
Horsehair seated rocking chairs
Walnut wood what nots
8-day clock
Moreen window curtains and poles

BEDROOMS.
Bedsteads and bedding
Palliasses, mattrasses
Chest drawers
Washstands and furniture
Toilette glasses
Towel horses
Dressing tables
Carpeting and matting
Commode chair
Bedroom chairs
Pembroke tables, &c., &c.

KITCHEN.
Kitchen dresser, dish covers
Dinner and breakfast sets
Boilers, saucepans, kettles
Meat safes, candlesticks
Gravely's patent cooking stove
And other sundries.

Catalogues are in course of preparation, and may be obtained on application to the auctioneers, at the City Mart, 211, George-street, on Monday next.

Terms at sale.

Preliminary Notice.
2½ Acres of Land at Longbottom
½ an Acre, town of St. Leonard's
5 Acres Suburbs of ditto
3 Acres 3 roods 30 perches, ditto
An Allotment at Beachworth.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD will sell by auction, at the City Mart, 211, George-street, THIS DAY, the 7th April, at 11 o'clock,

The following valuable town and suburban allotments, particulars of which will appear in a future advertisement:—

	A.	R.	P.	
1st—	2	2	0	at Longbottom
2nd—	0	2	0	township of St. Leonard's
3rd—	5	0	0	suburbs of ditto
4th—	3	3	30	ditto ditto
5th—	0	1	0	township of Beachworth at the Ovens, being close to the Post Office.

Terms at sale.

NEUTRAL BAY.

A most delightfully situated Residence, with waterside frontage to Neutral Bay: one of the most charming sites within the harbour of Port Jackson, and bounded by the properties of Messrs. How, Walker, and Co., T. S. Mort, and — Reeve, Esqrs. The distance from Sydney by water is convenient, and at high water persons may land right in front of the door. It is only a few hundred yards from the CREMORNE GARDENS, so recently open as a place for recreation and amusement, to which a line of steam communication is now laid on from the Circular Quay.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD have received instructions to sell by auction, at the City Mart, 211, George-street, THIS DAY, the 7th instant, at 11 o'clock,

A comfortable cottage, with three rooms, hall, kitchen, fowl-house, out-offices, excellent flower garden, &c., delightfully situate at the head of NEUTRAL BAY, just beyond the CREMORNE GARDENS, commanding a most charming view of the WATERS of PORT JACKSON, the City, and surrounding neighbourhood.

The house is erected on a large plot of land, having a waterside frontage of 142 feet by a depth of 407 feet; garden, good trees, and a well of excellent water. It is at present let to a respectable tenant, but the purchaser will have the option of his remaining or not, as may be afterwards determined.

Parties may view the property by applying for cards to the Auctioneers.

A plan on view at the Rooms.
Terms, liberal. Title, first-rate.

CREMORNE GARDENS.

Two Valuable Blocks of Land, comprising about Five Acres each, on the high ground overlooking the Cremorne Gardens, and commanding one of the most magnificent views on the North Shore for the erection of Marine Residences.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD have received instructions to sell by auction, at the City Mart, 211, George-street, THIS DAY, the 7th instant, at 11 o'clock,

Two valuable blocks of land, on the high ground overlooking the Cremorne Gardens, and commanding most picturesque views of the Harbour, the Heads the city, and surrounding country, unquestionably one of the finest sites on the north side of the Harbour.

Plan may be seen at the Rooms.
Title unquestionable.—Terms liberal, at sale.

MULBERRY COTTAGE.
Saint Leonard's, North Shore.

A comfortable Verandah Cottage, with kitchen, outhouses, garden, and well of good water; pleasantly situated on the Lane Cove Road, about one mile from Blue's Point, with privilege of occupying a good Paddock adjoining for £10 per annum.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD have received instructions to sell by auction, at the City Mart, 211, George-street, on MONDAY, 14th April next, at 11 o'clock,

A comfortable four-roomed weatherboard verandah cottage, with detached kitchen and servant's room, outhouses, garden, and well of good water; pleasantly situate on the Lane Cove Road, about one mile from Blue's Point. The purchaser can also have the privilege of occupying an adjoining paddock, at a rental of £10 per annum.

The cottage is well built of the best materials, and commands a most delightful view, the position healthy, of easy access, and free from taxes.

☞ Parties in search of a desirable suburban residence, suitable for a small family, the present opportunity is one well worthy of attention, the situation for health and comfort being unrivalled.

Title unquestionable. Terms at sale.

MONDAY'S Regular Sale.
Household Furniture, Cooking Apparatus, &c.

THE MESSRS. MOORE will sell by auction, at the Mart, Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,

A large assortment of household furniture, &c., comprising

Loo tables
Dining ditto
Horsehair sofas, couches, and chairs
Colonial-made chests drawers
Cheffoniers, sideboard
Iron and wood bedsteads and bedding
Meat safes, kitchen tables, washstands
American chairs
Toilets and chimney glasses
China and glass ware
One very good Russell's stove
Two ditto ditto American ditto
Cooking utensils, &c., &c., &c.

Terms, cash.

Under Distraint for Rent.
Shelley versus Boles.

THE MESSRS. MOORE will sell by auction, at the Mart, Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,

Unless this distraint is previously paid,
2 tables, 1 sofa, 1 stretcher, lot of bedding, lot of crockeryware, 1 cupboard, 1 boiler, 3 chairs, 1 clock, one bedstead, 3 boxes, &c.

Terms, cash.

Musical Instruments, &c.

MR. FREDERICK SMITH will sell by auction, at his Mart, 12, Bridge-street, on WEDNESDAY, 9th instant, at 11 o'clock,

2 cottage pianofortes
A variety of musical instruments, comprising—
Guitars
Violins
Flutinas
Musical boxes
3 Eight day clocks
Moderator lamps

Terms at sale.

A Complete Turn-out.

MR. S. WOOLLER has been instructed to sell by auction, at the Repository, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,

A bay horse, spring cart, and harness. The horse stands 16 hands high, and one hour's trial will be given either in gig, carriage, or saddle, before payment, or trial with a ton weight up Brickfield-hill.

A new Whitechapel chaise cart and a first-rate set of brass-mounted harness.

The property of a gentleman who is about leaving the colonies, and will be sold without any reserve.

Terms, cash.

MR. S. WOOLLER has received instructions to sell by auction, at the Repository, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,

A grey gelding, 17 hands high, 6 years old, broken to saddle and harness. In bone and proportion he cannot be surpassed, and any trial will be given in harness before settlement of sale. With confidence it can be asserted that this is certainly a handsome animal, and is parted with on account of the proprietor leaving the colony.

Terms, cash.

A Carrier's Team.

MR. S. WOOLLER has been instructed to sell by auction, at the Repository, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,

Two powerful shaft horses, capable of pulling two tons up Druitt-street. They are short jointed, and appear to be the right stamp of horses usually brought down from the above place.

Three leading, equally as good as the former, subject to any trials before payment.

Dray, harness, tarpaulin, &c.

A Gentleman's Horse.

MR. S. WOOLLER has been instructed to sell by auction, at the Bull's Head Horse Repository, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,

A stylish bay horse, 16 hands high, and five years old, and thoroughly broken either to go in carriage or cart. As a saddle horse, his paces are excellent, and can be recommended. A trial will be given to test his capabilities before settlement of sale.

Certainly this animal will be an acquisition to any one who is desirous of procuring a handsome horse.

Terms, cash.

Balmain.
Five Weatherboarded Cottages.
Without Reserve.

MR. FREDERICK SMITH has received instructions to sell by public auction, at his Mart, No. 12, Bridge-street, on THURSDAY, the 10th April, at 11 o'clock,

Five Weatherboarded Cottages, having each a frontage of 15½ feet to Cooper-street, and adjoining the Scotch Church, at a convenient distance from Waterview Bay.

Also, a vacant allotment of land.

A Plan on view, and full particulars ascertained, at the Mart.

Terms at sale.

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1499602

SALES BY AUCTION.

Superior Household Furniture.
MR. H. D. COCKBURN has been instructed to sell, THIS DAY, 7th April,
A most superior lot of household furniture, consisting of splendid iron bedsteads; papier maché inlaid, mother of pearl, common ditto, tables; chairs, chests drawers, also tables, cheffoniers, sideboards, pianoforte, ornaments, pictures, pier and toilet glasses, glass and crockery, kitchen utensils, clothes, books, and sundries.
Terms, cash. No reserve.

Oilmen's Stores, Butter, Bacon, Hams, Dates, Coffee, Confectionary, &c.
MONDAY, 7th April.
RISHWORTH and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at their Rooms, No. 218, George-street, THIS DAY, 7th April, at 11 o'clock,
The undermentioned goods, viz.—
97 cases pint salad oils, each 2 dozen
23 ditto half-pint ditto, each 4 dozen
15 ditto Whybrow's pint ditto, ditto
22 ditto Feast's ditto ditto, ditto
15 ditto, each 56 lbs., Colman's No. 1 blue
17 ditto, ditto di-to starch
10 ditto, each 2 dozen, quart pickles (Hesketh, Davis, and Co)
69 tins ground coffee
7 cases bloaters, each 24 tins
13 half-barrels ditto
5 cases anchovies, each 6 dozen
7 ditto curry
4 barrels currants
30 mats Muscat dates
3 cases soluble cocoa, in packets
6 casks soda
3 cases 1 lb. jams
3000 lbs. prime bacon
35 hams
5 casks salmon.
Terms at sale.

Three Thousand Pounds Prime English Bacon. Hams.
For Sale by Auction, on MONDAY, the 7th April.
RISHWORTH and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at their Rooms, No. 218, George-street, THIS DAY, the 7th April, at 11 o'clock,
3000 lbs. prime English bacon, without bone
600 lbs. hams,
Terms at sale.
N.B.—In lots to suit purchasers.

Bottled Ale and Porter
Port, Sherry
Ginger Wine
Brandy, &c., &c.
THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock.
RISHWORTH and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at their Rooms, No. 218, George-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
To close consignment account,
12 casks, each 3½ dozen, Guinness' stout
9 cases, each 4 ditto, Bass' ale
8 casks, each 4 ditto, Marzetti's ale
100 cases, each 2 dozen, sherry
4 quarters port
10 cases, each 2 dozen, ginger wine
3 hogsheads ditto ditto
7 quarters ditto
40 cases brandy, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

Perfumery.
From the celebrated maker, L. T. Piver, Paris.
On WEDNESDAY, the 9th April.
RISHWORTH and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at their Rooms, No. 218, George-street, on WEDNESDAY, the 9th April, at 11 o'clock,
HW in diamond, ¼ outside—
3 cases perfumery, comprising scents assorted, pomades, bandolines, bears' grease, &c.
Terms at sale.

TUESDAY, 8th instant.
Important Sale of Drapery Goods.
To Drapers, Shippers, and others.
CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction at their Sale Rooms, 243, George-street, on TUESDAY, the 8th instant, at 11 o'clock,
38 bales and cases of seasonable drapery goods, comprising as under, viz.:—
4 bales Scotch twill shirts
3 cases regatta shirts
2 bales ticks
5 bales domestics, 28 to 40 inch
1 bale Russia crash
2 bales twilled domestics
3 cases printed bandanas
1 case corahs
6 cases cachmere dresses
4 ditto French artificial flowers
1 case trimmings
1 ditto bonnet ribbons
2 cases stays
1 case window hollands
2 cases assorted hosiery.
☞ The trade is especially directed to this unreserved sale.
Terms at sale.

Day of Sale, TUESDAY, 8th April.
To Drapers, Shippers, Storekeepers, &c.
CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 243, George-street, TUESDAY, 8th April, at 11 o'clock,
Invoices of drapery goods, comprising
Worsted polkas
Artificial flowers
Bonnet ribbons
Mens' hosiery
Womens' ditto
10-4 11-4 sheetings
33 and 36 inch grey domestics
36 inch croydons
9-4 10-4 blankets
Russia crash
Flannels
Scotch twill
Lustres
Osnaburgs
Regatta shirts
Cachmere dresses
Delaine ditto
Window blinds
Plain and striped lenos
Embroidered muslin dresses
Flounced dresses
Worked collars and petticoats
Reel cotton
Dress silks, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

Day of Sale, THURSDAY, 10th instant.
Oilman's Stores.
To Grocers, Storekeepers, and others.
CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 243, George-street, on THURSDAY, the 10th instant, at 11 o'clock,
An invoice of oilman's stores, best brands, assorted, as under, viz.—
Pint pickles
Quart pickles
Assorted sauces, half pints
Essence anchovies, half pints
Mushroom catsup, pints
Walnut catsup, pints
Salad oil, pints
Salad oil, half pints
Best vinegar, quarts
Mustards, pounds
Mustards, half pounds
Capers
Sardines, ¼ boxes
Bottled fruits
Jams and jellies
Curry powder, &c.
Terms at sale.

☞ Day of Sale, TUESDAY, 8th instant.
Damaged Twills
Damaged Croydon Sheeting
Damaged 36-inch Greys.
To Drapers.
On account of whom it may concern.
CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 243, George-street, on TUESDAY, the 8th instant, at 11 o'clock,
Hy in diamond, § 23—1 case, containing—
5 pieces white rolled twill
1 ditto pink ditto ditto
36 ditto assorted ditto ditto
Hy in diamond, 32—1 bale, containing—
K 10—2 pieces 72-inch white Croydon sheeting
2 ditto 80-inch ditto ditto
1 ditto 90-inch ditto ditto
1 ditto 100-inch ditto ditto
K 30—2 ditto 72-inch ditto ditto
2 ditto 80-inch ditto ditto
1 ditto 90-inch ditto ditto
1 ditto 100-inch ditto ditto
K 40—1 ditto 72-inch ditto ditto
2 ditto 86-inch ditto ditto
1 ditto 90-inch ditto ditto
1 ditto 100-inch ditto ditto
Hy in diamond, 29—1 bale, containing—
4 pieces 36-inch grey fancy
4 ditto ditto 3 green
4 ditto ditto 5 red
4 ditto ditto buff and cord
4 ditto ditto red and green cord
4 ditto ditto fancy and cord
4 ditto ditto 1 green
All more or less damaged by sea water.
Terms, cash.

☞ Day of Sale—WEDNESDAY, 9th April.
On Moore's Wharf.
The whole of the Timber, ex Jennie Paine, from Richmond, U.S.
To Builders, Contractors, and others.
CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at Moore's Wharf, on WEDNESDAY, the 9th instant, at 11 o'clock,
The whole of the timber, ex Jennie Paine, from Richmond, U.S., viz.—
75,000 feet flooring boards, tongued, grooved, and dressed.
Terms at sale.

Superior Household Furniture
Handsome China, Plated and Glassware, and Other Effects.
MR. EDWARD SALAMON will sell by auction, at the residence of F Terry, Esq., No. 1, Goulburn-street East, at the rear of Lyons'-terrace, on TUESDAY, April 8th, at 11 o'clock,
Sundry superior household furniture and effects, comprising—
Dining-table, cheffonier
Cane-seated chairs, couch, side-table
Rosewood cabriole sofa, covered in chintz
Rosewood chairs, ditto ditto
Centre ottoman, ditto ditto
Brass rocking-chair, morocco cushions
Rosewood dwarf book-cases and books
Maple and inlaid rosewood tables
Rosewood card tables
Handsome china and glassware
Elegant electro-plated dessert service, &c.
Paintings and engravings, ornaments
Large iron bedsteads and bedding
Servants' bedsteads and bedding
Washstands and furniture
Chest drawers
Toilet tables and glasses
Fenders and fireirons
Stair carpeting and rods, matting
Kitchen furniture and utensils
American stove, and various other effects.
Terms, cash.

Superior Household Furniture
Splendid-toned Rosewood Semi-Grand Pianoforte, by Broadwood
Handsome China and Glassware
Carriages, Gig, Horses, Ponies, Harness
Superior Milch Cows, Pigs
Carts, Dray and Harness, and various other effects.
MR. EDWARD SALAMON has received instructions from J. B. Bettington, Esq., to sell by auction, at Oatlands, near Parramatta, on MONDAY, April 14th, at 11 o'clock, in consequence of that gentleman being about to leave the colony,
All the superior household furniture and effects,
Splendid-toned semi-grand bichord pianoforte, by Broadwood and Sons, with all the recent improvements, in elegant rosewood case
Handsome china, glass and platedware
Elegant new pil-ntum carriage, by Maberley, London
Phaeton, by Keary, stanhope gig
Pair splendid bay carriage horses
Superior carriage and gig harness
Saddle horses and boys' ponies
Carts, drays, horses and harness
Superior milch cows, choice pigs, and
Various other effects, detail of which will appear in catalogues in course of preparation.
Terms, cash.

Stout Canvas Hammocks
Fine Canvas, Osnaburgh
Paints, &c.
MR. EDWARD SALAMON will sell by auction, at his Rooms, York and Wynyard streets, WEDNESDAY, April 9th, at 11 o'clock,
250 stout canvas hammocks
12 bolts fine canvas
30 ditto best osnaburgh
1 case fine table linen
Black and green paint, &c.
10 barrels dry white lead.
Terms at sale.

Patent Roofing Felt.
MR. EDWARD SALAMON will sell by auction at his Rooms, York and Wynyard streets, WEDNESDAY, April 9th, at 11 o'clock,
6 bales patent roofing felt.

A Certain Return for the Outlay of Capital.
First-class Grocer's Shop, with extensive Yard, &c. &c. &c. at the Glebe,
26 Years' Unexpired Lease, situate in Norton-street.
☞ The above is tenanted to a highly respectable person, doing a thriving business, who is now only a weekly tenant, but is quite willing to take a lease of the premises for five years; or at a trifling reduction in the present rental, a lease for ten years. Therefore the purchaser can rely upon a certain and immediate weekly return for the outlay of his money. Inspection of the property is particularly requested by the Auctioneer prior to the Sale on TUESDAY next, the 8th instant.
, For sale without reserve.
MR. ROBERT MURIEL has received instructions from the owner to sell, without reserve, at his Rooms, 258, George-street, on TUESDAY next, the 8th instant, at 12 o'clock precisely,
The grocer's shop, dwelling house, well and substantially built of brick and stone, with large yards, out-buildings, &c., situate in Norton-street, Glebe-road—occupied by a highly respectable tenant, who will take a lease for ten years.
Full particulars and terms can be had by applying to the Auctioneer.

☞ MONDAY, April 7th, 1856.
Important Sale.
French Manufactures
Pictures
Vases
Accordeons
Flutinas
Cornet-a-piston
Trombones
Ornaments.
To Fancy Warehousemen,
Music Sellers,
Toy Merchants,
Shippers, and others.
COHEN and HARBOTTLE will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, April 7th, 1856, at 11 o'clock precisely,
Thirty packages French goods, comprising
French pictures, oval gilt frames, various subjects
Mechanical musical figures, assorted
Ditto ditto working figures
French pictures, rich gilt frames, striking subjects, Episodes of the War
French accordeons, 8 key and 12 key
Flutinas, French, 10 ditto and 14 ditto
French cornet-a-piston
Ditto trombones
French pictures, landscapes, military subjects
Ditto ditto prints of the War
Events up to the present period
Raised French pictures
French vases, in great variety
Ditto china figures, ditto.
Terms at sale.

Tiger Skins
Indian Toys.
COHEN and HARBOTTLE will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on TUESDAY next, April 8th, 1856, at 11 o'clock precisely,
3 tiger skins
3 cases Indian toys.
Terms at sale.

Sewing Machines complete, ready for use.
To Shirtmakers, Drapers, Housewives, and the public generally.
COHEN and HARBOTTLE will sell at the Bank Auction Rooms, on TUESDAY next, April 8th, 1856, at 11 o'clock precisely,
Three sewing machines, complete.
A great saving in time and economy, in every branch where this useful invention is required.
Terms at sale.

Jewellery
Plated Jewellery
Just landed.
To Jewellers, Dealers, and others.
COHEN and HARBOTTLE will sell at the Bank Auction Rooms, on TUESDAY next, April 8th, 1856, at 11 o'clock precisely,
Gold-mounted patent cameo brooch
Cornelian pebble
Garnet drop
Carbuncle and belcher pattern
Handsome gilt bracelet
Plated mounted brooches
Cameo and silver brooches
Silver electro-plated ware
Table and dessert forks
Table, tea, and dessert spoons
Gilt bowl salt egg pointed spoons
Gravy spoons and ladles
Butter ladles and tongs
Plated bracelets
Ditto chains
Brooches
Portemonnaies
Reticules.
Terms at sale.

Confectionary.
To Grocers, Shippers, and others.
COHEN and HARBOTTLE will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, April 9th, 1856, at 11 o'clock precisely,
Four casks Scotch mixtures, lozenges, carraways, almonds, &c.
One case jujubes, lemon peel, refined juice, Pontefract cakes
Two cases maccaroni biscuit, ratafias, ginger nuts
One case jars, 1 lb., assorted jams.
Terms at sale.

Broken Chests and Halves
Hysonskin Tea, ex Leo.
To Grocers, Shippers, and others.
COHEN and HARBOTTLE will sell at the Bank Auction Rooms, on WEDNESDAY next, April 9th, 1856, at 11 o'clock precisely,
AB over T in triangle
§ 12— 3 chests hysonskin tea
13— 9 ditto ditto ditto
14—14 half ditto ditto ditto
15— 2 ditto ditto ditto ditto
16— 7 ditto ditto ditto ditto
All more or less broken.
Terms at sale.

Europe Rope.
On account of whom it may concern.
Ex City of Bristol, Alexander, master, from Glasgow.
Damaged by sea water.
☞ TUESDAY, 8th April, 1856.
COHEN and HARBOTTLE, have received instructions from Messrs. Lyall, Scott, and Co., to sell at the Bank Auction Rooms, on TUESDAY next, 8th April, 1856, at 11 o'clock precisely,
Europe rope.
WM, 1—82 §
Much damaged.
1 coil, 6 inch
1 ditto, 5 ditto
3 ditto, 4 ditto
1 ditto, 3½ ditto
2 ditto, 3¼ ditto
2 ditto, 3 ditto
2 ditto, 2½ ditto
2 ditto, 2¼ ditto
3 ditto, 2 ditto
4 ditto, 1¾ ditto
4 ditto, 1½ ditto
2 ditto Hambro' line
2 ditto marline and hairline
2 ditto 2-yarn spun yarn.
Slightly damaged.
1 coil Europe rope, 5½ inch
1 ditto ditto ditto, 4½ ditto
1 ditto ditto ditto, 4 ditto
3 ditto ditto ditto, 3¾ ditto
5 ditto ditto ditto, 3½ ditto
4 ditto ditto ditto, 3¼ ditto
3 ditto ditto ditto, 3 ditto
6 ditto ditto ditto, 2¾ ditto
5 ditto ditto ditto, 2½ ditto
6 ditto ditto ditto, 2¼ ditto
4 ditto ditto ditto, 2 ditto
1 ditto ditto ditto, 1¾ ditto
2 ditto ditto ditto, 1½ ditto
3 packages, 3-yarn spun yarn
1 ditto, 2 ditto, ditto ditto, very slightly damaged
1 coil Europe rope, 3¾ inch
1 ditto ditto ditto, 3 ditto
1 ditto ditto ditto, 2½ ditto
1 ditto ditto ditto, 1¾ ditto
82 packages, all more or less damaged by sea water.
Terms, cash.

☞ WEDNESDAY'S, April 9th, 1846, usual Grocery Sale.
Bank Auction Rooms.
Three hundred and fifty packages Oilmen's Stores.
Just landed.
To Grocers, Shippers, Storekeepers, and others.
COHEN and HARBOTTLE will sell at the Bank Auction Rooms, on WEDNESDAY next, April 9th, 1856, at 11 o'clock precisely,
Three hundred and fifty packages oilmen's stores—
Bottled fruits, each 3 dozen
Pint pickles
Quart ditto
West India ditto
Salad oil, pints and quarts
Castor ditto, pints and half-pints
Bottled vinegar, quarts
Jams, 1 lb. and 2 lb.
Herrings, 2 dozen tins
Sauces, assorted
Composition candles
Hogsheads and quarters vinegar
Sardines, ½ tins
Henry's bloater paste
Washing soda
Carb. soda
Black pepper
Pearl barley
Day and Martin's blacking
Colman's No. 1 starch
Ditto ditto blue.
Terms at sale.

Congou Tea, ex Canopus, ——— master, from Shanghai.
Damaged by sea water.
On account of whom it may concern.
To Grocers, Shippers, Storekeepers, and others.
COHEN and HARBOTTLE will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on WEDNESDAY next, April 9th, 1856, at half-past 10 o'clock precisely,
AB over T in triangle—
§ 20—23 half chests congou, slightly damaged
21— 4 ditto ditto ditto
2— 7 ditto ditto ditto
4— 8 ditto ditto ditto
9—11 chests ditto ditto
12—15 half-chests ditto ditto
1— 8 ditto ditto ditto
5—20 boxes ditto ditto
6— 5 half-chests
7— 2 ditto ditto ditto
8— 7 ditto ditto ditto
10—30 chests ditto ditto
11—32 ditto ditto ditto
13— 9 half-chests ditto ditto
15— 1 box ditto ditto
16— 4 ditto ditto ditto
17— 6 ditto ditto ditto
194 packages broken
§ 20— 3 half-chests congou, slightly broken
21— 2 ditto ditto ditto
2— 4 ditto ditto ditto
9—11 chests ditto ditto
12— 7 half-chests ditto ditto
1— 1 ditto ditto ditto
5— 1 box, bad stowage
6— 3 half-chests ditto ditto
8— 2 ditto ditto ditto
10—20 chests
11—23 chests congou, bad stowage
13— 3 half-chests ditto ditto.
Terms, cash.

In the Insolvent Estate of A. Torning and Son.
By order of the Official Assignee, John Morris, Esq.
☞ FRIDAY, April 11th, 1856.
COHEN and HARBOTTLE will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on FRIDAY next, April 11th, 1856, at 11 o'clock precisely,
Hayward, Tyler, and Co.'s celebrated beer-engines—
One 8-motion beer-machine, O.G. mounted top, painted Bacchus handles, brass sweep, octagonal screw bottom, front cocks, tapping cocks, cap and winch, 20 feet of lead pipe to each motion, name plate engraved
One 5-motion ditto, No. 167, ditto
One 5 ditto, ditto, No. 250
One 5 ditto, ditto, O.G. mounted, No. 237
One 5 ditto, ditto, No. 243, maple and rosewood case
One 4-motion beer-machine, complete, with show-board, brass sweeps and spouts, No. 164, handles, white and gold, lead pipe, tapping cocks, cap and winch, and name plate engraved
One 4-motion ditto, 1951, ditto
One ditto ditto ditto
One ditto ditto ditto
One 6-motion ditto, O.G., complete
6 dozen 1-inch bib cocks, round shanks, screw bottoms
6 ditto ¾-inch ditto ditto
6 ditto ½-inch ditto, ditto
6 ditto ⅜-inch ditto, ditto
6 dozen ⅜-inch ball cocks, round shanks, screw bottoms
6 ditto ¾ ditto ball ditto ditto
6 ditto ½ ditto copper balls
6 ditto ¾ ditto ditto ditto
6 ditto ¾ ditto bent funnels, with unions
1 steel to this guage. Also,
Six ships' water closets, complete, with white basins, covered with copper, 1 inch four-way cocks, with lead pipes
Six ships' water-closets, complete, with blue basins.
Terms, cash.

WEDNESDAY, 9th April.
To the Mercantile Community, Traders to Melbourne, and others.
The well-known fine fast sailing brig DART, 155 tons register.
Coppered and Coppered Fastened through and through, all her beams dowelled.
PURKIS and LAMBERT have been favoured with instructions from Mr. William Brown, to submit to public competition, at their Mart, George-street, on WEDNESDAY, the 9th instant, at 11 o'clock,
The well-known brig DART, 155 tons register, as she now lies coppered and copper fastened through and through, all her beams dowelled.
She was built at the Richmond River, is of light draught of water, goes right up to the wharf at Melbourne, where she has been trading for the last six years.
She is well found in sails, anchors, chains, cables, and all other stores, and can be sent to sea immediately.
An inventory of her stores can be seen at the mart the day prior to the sale.
Intending purchasers are solicited to inspect her, as she now lies at the Flour Company's Wharf, and every information will be afforded at the mart.
Terms at sale.

MONDAY, 7th April.
To Publicans and others.
50 Cases Bryant and Davis' Bottled Ale.
PURKIS and LAMBERT will sell by auction, at their Mart, George-street, THIS DAY, the 7th instant, at 11 o'clock,
50 cases Bryant and Davis' bottled ale, each 4 dozen, in prime order.
Terms, cash.

MONDAY, 7th April.
To Jewellers, Silversmiths, Dealers, and others.
Electro-plated Ware
Silver and gold Genevas
Gold Alberts
Silver Guards
Ladies' Gold Rings.
PURKIS and LAMBERT will sell by auction, at their Mart, George-street, on THIS DAY, the 7th instant, at 11 o'clock,
An invoice as under,
65 electro-plated German silver watches
35 ditto ditto, engine-turned backs
5 silver geneva hunters, hard enamelled dials, sunk seconds
15 superior gold genevas
Gold alberts and keys
64 silver curb guard chains
6 dozen silver toothpicks
6 dozen silver pencil-cases with rings
11 dozen assorted silver pencil-cases
12 dozen silver thimbles
Gilt brooches
22 dozen gold-plated scarf pins
Plated nutcracks
5 gross watch keys, steel pipes
5 gross gold spade hands
5 gross ditto super moon hands
72 ladies' gold rings
20 pair silver-mounted 12-inch table candlesticks
48 pairs white metal snuffers and trays
18 sets electro-plated cruets, 7 cut bottles
10 sets Sheffield-made ditto ditto
2 sets (each 4) Sheffield-made electro-plated dinner covers
8 sets best cruets.
Terms at sale.

MONDAY, 7th April.
6 Hogsheads London Porter.
To Publicans and others.
PURKIS and LAMBERT will sell by auction, at their new Stores, Wynyard-lane, THIS DAY, the 7th instant, at half-past 10 o'clock,
6 hogsheads London porter.
Terms, cash.

WEDNESDAY, 9th April.
To Jewellers, Watchmakers, and others.
Extensive Assortment of Gold and Silver Jewellery.
Watches
Chains
Brooches
Plated Goods.
PURKIS and LAMBERT have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Mart, George-street, on WEDNESDAY, the 9th instant, at 11 o'clock,
The following assortment,
Silver double-bottom hunters
Ditto enamelled dial consulars
Fancy fine gold gem rings
Gold rings and keepers
Gold brooches, amethyst, topaz and drop brooches
Solid gold tops and drops
Gold guards—pierced, bright pillar, and secret link
Hair device brooches
Silver thimbles
Plated drops
Lunette watch glasses
Large gold horizontal watches
Gold geneva watch keys
Ladies' massive gold guards
Gold lever hunters
Large gold genevas, in cases
Silver double-bottom hunters
Silver dial consulars.
Terms at sale.

On account of whomsoever concerned.
Wheat, slightly damaged.
MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their New Stores, Pitt-street North, on TUESDAY, 8th April, at half-past 2 o'clock,
On account of whom it may concern.
27 bags of wheat, slightly damaged
15 ditto ditto ditto.
Terms, cash.

WEEKLY PRODUCE SALE.
At the New Stores, Pitt-street North, near Circular Wharf.
TUESDAY, 8th April.
MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. will sell by auction, at their New Stores, Pitt-street, near the Circular Quay, at half-past 2 o'clock, TUESDAY, 8th April,
Tallow
Hides
Wool
Oats
Maize
Wheat
Flour
Bran
Gunny bags.
Terms at sale.

Chilian Flour, slightly damaged.
On account of whomsoever concerned.
TUESDAY, April 8.
MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their New Stores, Pitt-street North, at half-past 2 o'clock, on TUESDAY, 8th April, 1856,
On account of whomsoever concerned.
268 bags Chilian flour
All more or less damaged.
Terms, cash.

Wine, Beers, Spirits, &c.
Auction Sale WEDNESDAY, 9th April.
MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions from Messrs. Montefiore, Graham, and Co., to sell by auction, at their Mart, 178, George-street, on WEDNESDAY NEXT, the 9th April, at 11 o'clock,
Without the least reserve, to close several shipments—
200 casks Byass' porter, quarts
50 ditto ditto ditto, pints
100 casks Byass' ale, quarts
20 ditto ditto ditto, pints
20 hogsheads E. I. rum
19 ditto B. P. ditto
213 cases gin
310 cases case brandy
149 cases Lowndes' old tom, genuine
192 cases sherry
10 hogsheads ditto
19 quarter-casks ditto
20 octaves ditto
13 hogsheads fine old madeira
16 quarter-casks ditto
14 quarter-casks whiskey
193 cases champagne
72 cases claret
20 hogsheads Trueman's stout
10 quarter-casks sherry cordial
100 cases port wine
92 cases superior hock
11 hogsheads Martell's brandy
15 quarter-casks pale brandy.
It is particularly requested that the trade will be punctual at the time appointed, as every article will be positively sold without reserve.
Terms, liberal, at sale.

To Boatbuilders, Shipchandlers, Ironmongers, Grocers, &c.
Sheathing Metal, Copper, Arrowroot, &c.
Ex Gazelle, Moore, from Tahiti.
MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at Moore's Wharf, (Miller's-point), on TUESDAY next, 8th April, at 11 o'clock,
B in diamond
1—10 10 barrels old composition sheathing metal, weighing nett 3725 lbs.
11—17 7 cases ditto ditto, weighing nett 1546 lbs.
18—21 4 ditto ditto copper, weighing nett 830 lbs.
Loose, no mark, 1023 copper bolts, weighing nett 5423 lbs.
B in diamond
22 1 case small and broken copper bolts, weighing nett 386 lbs.
23—30 7 barrels and 1 case old composition sheathing metal, weighing nett 1629 lbs.
31—37 7 packages old copper sheathing, weighing nett 1618 lbs.
38—39 2 cases old ditto ditto and sundries weighing nett 240 lbs.
40—44 5 cases old composition and sundries, weighing nett 1021 lbs
Total of all kinds copper and composition, nett 17,209 lbs.
B in diamond
1—23 23 cases and barrels of arrowroot, weighing nett 2905 lbs.
Terms, at sale.

Preliminary Notice.
To Drapers, Slopsellers, &c.
Auction Sale, FRIDAY, 11th April.
MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. will sell by auction, at their Mart, George-street, on FRIDAY next, 10th April,
A great variety of
Fancy drapery
Slops, woollens, &c., &c.
Full particulars of which will appear in a future advertisement.
Terms at sale.

Oilmen's Stores, Groceries, Teas
Candles, Butter, Coffee, &c.
Auction Sale—THURSDAY, 10th April.
MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions from the importers, to sell by auction, at their Mart, 178, George-street, on THURSDAY next,
500 packages really choice goods, just landing, full particulars of which will appear in a future advertisement.
Terms at sale.

First-class Teas.
Congou
Hysonskin
Twankay, and
Fine Teas.
FRITH and PAYTEN are instructed by the importers to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 41, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, the 7th instant, at 11 o'clock,
Choice parcels, all first-class crops and favourite brands, without reserve.
Chests and halves congou
Ditto ditto hysonskin
Chests twankay
Boxes of pekoe, gunpowder, hysonskin, &c.
Terms at sale.

Fresh Goods
Oilmen's Stores,
From the noted Houses of Hill and Ledger and Robert Feast.
French and Italian Goods
Prunes, Fruits in Brandy, &c.
To Grocers, Provision Merchants, Shippers, and others.
FRITH and PAYTEN are favoured with instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 41, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, the 7th instant, at 11 o'clock,
Invoices of oilmen's stores from the above noted makers, viz.—
Quart and pint pickles
Quarts and pints salad oil
Anchovy paste
Bloater paste
Herrings, in tins
1lb. and 2lb. tins salmon
1lb. ditto lobsters
1lb. ditto oysters
Gelatine, in packages
½ pints sauces
Curry powder
Cayenne pepper
1lb. jams and jellies
1lb and ½lb. mustards
Mustard in tins
Half-barrels Scotch herrings
FRENCH GOODS, &c.
Maccaroni and vermicelli
Fruit syrups
Currant and raspberry juice
Candied fruits, assorted
Pints and half-pints olive oil
Fruits in brandy
Olives
½lb. tins sardines
French prunes, in glass stoppered bottles.
Terms at sale.

Ironmongery
Brassware
Saddle Trees
Anvils
Wrought Iron Safes, &c., &c.
To Ironmongers, Smiths, Saddlers, &c.
FRITH and PAYTEN are instructed to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 41, Pitt-street, on TUESDAY, the 8th instant, at 11 o'clock, without reserve,
Wrought iron safes
Portable folding bedsteads, with sacking
Bright steel fireirons
Wrought iron warehouse trucks
Camp ovens and lids
Japanned ewers and basins
Ditto cash boxes
Block tin dish covers
¾ inch cut tacks
Brass pillar candlesticks
Ditto chamber ditto
Ditto snuffers and tray
Ditto wine and beer taps, with loose keys
Ditto bush tinder-boxes, with flint and steel
Saddle trees (assorted)
Best warranted anvils, made from anchor scrap steel
Weighing machines, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

New Zealand Potatoes.
The cargo of the schooner Taranaki, from New Plymouth.
MESSRS. FRITH AND PAYTEN have instructions to sell by public auction, at the ship's side, Flour Company's Wharf, on TUESDAY morning, the 8th instant, at half-past 10 o'clock precisely,
53 tons prime New Zealand potatoes, a lot well worthy the attention of provision merchants.
Terms, cash.

Wire-work Verandahs
Ditto Archways
Ditto Netting
Galvanized Iron Gates
Ditto Folding Chairs.
To Ironmongers, Nurserymen, and Others.
FRITH and PAYTEN will sell by auction at their Rooms, 41, Pitt-street, on TUESDAY, the 8th instant, at 11 o'clock,
Wire work verandahs
Ditto archways
Ditto netting from 2 to 4 feet
Galvanized iron gates
Ditto folding-seats.
Terms at sale.

To Drapers, Warehousemen, Shippers, and others.
85 Packages General Drapery.
On THURSDAY, 10th April, at 11 o'clock.
MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on the above day,
85 packages winter drapery, well selected, and of that class of goods suited to the approaching season, consisting of
Black and drab moreens
White and slate ditto
Coloured coburgs
7-4 ditto, choice colours
Printed delaines and cachmeres
Circassians
Black and fancy alpacas
Huddersfield checks
Ditto fancy plaids
Black and fancy does
Bordered ditto
Wool black cloths
Ditto rifles, blues, &c.
Fancy meltons
Drab Devons
Habit cloths
Long and square shawls
Ditto fancy tartan ditto
3-4 and 6-4 galas
Aberdeen hose and half hose
Lambswool vests
Ditto ditto pants
Forfars
Navy canvas
Best ditto
30, 33, and 36 inch grey domestics
72, and 80 inch ditto
72, 80, and 90 inch Croyden sheeting
Ditto ditto, ditto Wigan ditto
34 and 36 inch shirtings
Ditto ditto mediums
Ditto ditto India ditto
Stout and India twills
Horrocks shirtings
7-8 and 5-4 fancy prints
Ditto navy blues
Scotch twill
Drab and millers' moles
Furniture chintzes
Ditto dimities
Rolled shirtings
Cotton diapers
Huckabacks (brown and white)
Bordered ditto
Fringed ditto
Nursery diapers
Dressed hollands
Rough browns
Brown damask
Tablecloths
White counterpanes
Coloured ditto
Imperial quilts
Fancy chintz ditto
Cotton ticks
Union ditto
Barnsley ditto
Imitation Welsh flannels
Saxony ditto
Men's B.G. mole trousers
Boys' and youths' ditto
Ditto fancy ditto
Ditto black ditto
Men's fancy doe trousers
Ditto black ditto
Ditto shooting coats
Ditto ozonian ditto
Ditto paletots
Ditto pea coats
Ditto chesterfields
Boys' black cloth coats
Ditto fancy ditto
Ditto alpaca ditto
Ditto kersey drawers
Woollen cord trousers
Cotton ditto ditto
Scotch twill shirts
Serge shirts
Ditto double backs and PS
White shirts
Regatta ditto
Boys' and youths' ditto.
Terms at sale.

THE DEVONSHIRE ESTATE.—BOTALLY FARMS, TUROSS RIVER.
Day of Sale, on the Ground—MONDAY, 14th April.
A suitable vessel has been chartered, and will be despatched for the Tuross River direct, on the 8th of April next, landing passengers on the estate in time for the sale.
Intending purchasers that intend to avail themselves of this opportunity will please apply, without delay, to Mr M. BAYLEY, Custom House agent; or at the Rooms of MORT and CO., Pitt-street.

LOWER DARLING DISTRICT.
1500 HEAD OF CATTLE, with fine well-watered Station CAIN, commonly called URUNAWAY, which has 11 miles' frontage to the Lachlan River.
1500 HEAD OF CATTLE, with the choice Station, known as WONGONGA, on the Lachlan River.
TERMS, liberal.
MORT and CO. have received instructions from Samuel Smith, Esq., to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on TUESDAY, 8th April,
The following first-class pastoral properties:—
LOT 1.
1500 HEAD OF CATTLE with station known CAIN, commonly called URUNAWAY, on the Lachlan River, distant about 250 miles from Bathurst, and about the same distance from Maiden's Punt, Murray River. It is bounded by Mr. Walsh's Run, known as Ulsba; and Mr. Suttor's celebrated Wallandry Station.
As a fattening run it will bear comparison with any in the district, and, as it has 11 miles' frontage to the river, a full and constant supply of water is ensured in all seasons.
The CATTLE are really a prime herd; they were bred from the stocks of Messrs. Lowe, Icely, and Rodd, and have a good proportion of male cattle among them, in addition to which 500 steers were placed on the run last year, so that a large draft of fat cattle may now be made available by the purchaser.
The improvements on the Cain Run consist of a slab cottage, with good vegetable garden, a capital stockyard, &c., forming altogether a comfortable homestead.
Stock horses, implements, &c., at the option of the purchaser, may be taken at a valuation.
LOT 2.
1500 HEAD OF CATTLE, with that well-known choice station WONGONGA, situate on the Lachlan River, about 200 miles from Maiden's Punt, and about 300 miles from Bathurst. It was formerly in the occupation of Andrew Murray, Esq., and is bounded on the east by Dr. Ramsay's Barrangeranbill Run and Mr. Maiden's station, known as Weelbah (late Bell's run).
The water on this fine station has never been known to fail, and it commands a very large extent of back country.
GRAZING CAPABILITIES—3000 to 4000 head of cattle.
A large stock-yard erected on the run has just been completed.
THE CATTLE, consisting of 1500 head, are a really good mixed herd, and a large draft of fat cattle may now be taken from them.
☞ The above fine cattle properties require no comment; they offer to purchasers an inducement which seldom occurs, that of securing really first-rate fattening stations, about equidistant from the two great markets of Melbourne and Sydney.
It may be remarked, that at no time was the market more favourable to purchasers of this description of property than at present, and it is to be hoped that those desiring of investing will avail themselves of this opportunity.

PENRITH NEPEAN BRIDGE COMPANY,
100 Shares. £5 paid-up.
MORT and CO., have received instructions to sell by public auction at their Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, TUESDAY, 8th April,
100 shares in the
PENRITH NEPEAN BRIDGE COMPANY.
(£5 paid up.)
☞ A most favourable and eligible opportunity for advantageously investing capital. The Company is incorporated by Act of Council. It has a paid-up capital of £10,000, and the income derived from the Bridge is £1525 per annum, thus yielding a sure return of 15¼ per cent.
Terms at sale.

SPLENDID SALTBUSH AND MYALL RUN, BLIGH DISTRICT,
Known as "Mullingundry," one of the selections of the Messrs. Dalhunty; together with
7200 SHEEP, more or less,
warranted never diseased.
MORT and CO. have been instructed to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on TUESDAY, 8th April,
The following prime first-class sheep, warranted never diseased,
2000 wethers, 3 to 4 years (fat)
1200 ditto, 1½ to 2 years
2400 ewes, 3, 4, and 5 years (800 fat)
1400 weaners, both sexes
200 rams (from imported Saxons)
7200 sheep, more or less.
Together with that celebrated fattening station,
MULLINGUNDRY,
situate on, and having 6 miles frontage to, both sides of the Mullingundry Creek, Bligh district, about
65 miles from Dubbo, and
95 miles from Wellington,
adjoining the stations of Messrs. Lawson and Cornish.
The improvements comprise four good huts, also a stockyard.
☞ This splendid and really valuable station consists of 20,000 ACRES of unrivalled fattening myall and saltbush country, and in the driest seasons was never known to be deficient of water.
It is only necessary to state that this property was one of the selections, and for a long time in the occupation of Messrs. Dalhunty, which in itself is a sufficient guarantee as to its character.
Further particulars may be obtained at the Rooms, Pitt-street
Terms can be liberally arranged at time of sale.

POSITIVE SALE.
By Order of the Mortgagees.
INGALBA RUN, DISTRICT OF NEW ENGLAND
together with about
3000 mixed Sheep
200 Horses, brand IVR
400 to 500 Head of Cattle.
Terms at sale.
MORT and CO. have been instructed by the Mortgagees to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on TUESDAY, April 8th, at 11 o'clock,
THE INGALBA RUN, NEW ENGLAND, distant about 15 miles from the post-town of Walcha, and 30 miles from the Hanging Rock and Oakenville Diggings, ESTIMATED TO CARRY 8000 TO 10,000 SHEEP.
THE IMPROVEMENTS are very valuable, comprising a large brick dwelling-house and detached out-offices; water-mill and store; barn, 70 feet long, one part of which is a granary; the other contains a thrashing-machine, capable of doing 200 bushels per day; stock-yard, woolshed and press, stabling, blacksmith's forge, four slab huts, and two out-station huts, three cultivation paddocks, grass paddock of from 400 to 500 acres, &c.
With the INGALBA RUN will be sold about
3000 mixed sheep
200 horses, branded IVR
400 to 500 head of cattle.
☞ The stock are now being mustered, and full particulars will be published on receipt of the returns.
The sheep are very superior, and both the horses and cattle are known to be particularly good.

PARRAMATTA.
Wine shippers and others.
500 gallons of Wine in lots.
On TUESDAY, 8th April.
MR. J. F. STAFF will sell by auction, at Howell's Mill, Lower George-street, the stock of wine imported by Mons. Du Pass, consisting of port, ginger, and light wines in lots to suit purchasers, of not less than 5 Gallons. Also a small quantity of household furniture.
Sale to commence at 11 o'clock.

NOTICE.—IMPORTANT SALE.—We beg to remind farmers, settlers, buyers for Port Phillip and New Zealand, butchers, dairymen, milkmen, storekeepers, dealers, and others, that Mr. R. Fawcett's important and extensive sale will take place at Clydesdale, on THURSDAY, 10th of April, 1856, by M. J. B. LAVERACK. For particulars see advertisements.

Important Sale at Clydesdale.
Black Town Road, near Windsor.
MR. J. B. LAVERACK has received instructions from R. Fawcett, Esq., to sell by public auction, at Clydesdale, on THURSDAY, the 10th of April, at 11 o'clock precisely, in consequence of the lease expiring on the 12th of April,
All his valuable stock, consisting of—
The thoroughbred horse Waverley
Ditto ditto ditto Blacklock
Ditto ditto ditto Dover
20 thoroughbred mares, stinted to Waverley
40 heavy draught mares, of the well-known brand "Jock Allan"
12 heavy draught horses, broken to harness
20 horses, broken to saddle
80 mares and fillies, fit for the New Zealand market
30 colts, unbroken, fit for hacks and coachers
10 fancy ponies, broken and unbroken
1 pair of milk-white ponies, a perfect match
5 pure Durham bulls, from the Glendon herd
50 well-bred cows, broken to bail
160 fat bullocks and cows
150 store bullocks, very superior
40 superior heifers, springers, from the Glendon herd
200 superior bred cows
150 steers, one and two years old
20 pigs
30 tons of prime oaten hay
20 superior tarpaulins, assorted sizes
8 superior hogskin saddles
Farming implements, chaff cutter
Ploughs, harrows, &c.
Bridles and saddles, cart and carriage harness, pony harness, break, spades, shovels, baskets, &c., &c.
Household furniture, kitchen utensils
Crockeryware and glassware
Drapery and shop goods in great variety, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

DENMARK.

Hamburg, January 5th.

The Sound Dues Conference is indefinitely postponed.

Sweden.—Hamburg, January 4.—According to advices from Sweden, General Bloah, Minister of War in Norway, and Commander-in-Chief of the Army, has been directed to organise the Norwegian troops in concert with the head of the War Department at Stockholm.

THE EAST.

Letters from Constantinople state that the Austrian Government has made satisfactory explanations to the Porte resisting the seizure of Colonel Turr on Ottoman territory. Other accounts from Constantinople say that the popularity of Omar Pasha has been much diminished by reason of the failure of his present expedition. It is known that he had abandoned the design of marching on Kutais, and was in full retreat to Souchoum Kaleh. 1050 of his troops, with others to be despatched, are to be sent to Trebizond to cover Erzeroum, which place it is apprehended will be attacked by General Mouravieff. The command will be given to Ismael Pacha. On the 19th ultimo (December) an Austrian vessel, laden with cattle and sheep, was driven by a storm into the Bay of Sebastopol, when Fort Constantine opened fire upon her, and continued its fire during the whole of one day, when she fell a prey to the flames. The crew made their escape.

The *Invalide Russe* publishes a proclamation by General Mouravieff calling the entire population of Imeretia, Gueyel, and Mingrelia to wage a war of extermination against the enemies of the Cross. It is this measure which is supposed to have induced Omar Pacha's retreat.

The Third Point.—The *Weser Gazette* states that an additional article touching the Third Point has been added to the treaty of December 2nd, between Austria, France, and England. It does not, however, impose on Austria the obligation of taking part in the war upon the eventual refusal of Russia to accept the third point as interpreted by Austria and the Allies.

ADMINISTRATIVE REFORM IN RUSSIA.

Hamburgh, January 4.

The Grand Duke Constantine, as the head of the naval services of Russia, has issued a circular to its several departments requesting that all reports shall contain the *naked truth*. Defects and mismanagements are no longer to be glossed over. Officials disobeying this injunction are to be instantly dismissed from the service.

BARON DE ZEBACH'S MISSION.

The German Frankfort learns that Baron Zebach's message to St. Petersburg is the result of an arrangement between the Courts of Munich and Saxony. An evasive Russian reply to the offer of peace now made, would, it is stated, only lightly touch the Western Powers, but it would seriously affect Austria, who is the prime mover in this intervention, and, perhaps, compel her to measures which would introduce great coldness into her relation with Russia. It is to prevent this, says the *Frankfort Journal*, that Monsieur de Zebach has been sent to St. Petersburg.

FRANCE.

The French Minister of War is offering a liberal bounty to soldiers released the service, who will re-enter the same. General Bosquet has been summoned to Paris by the Emperor, with a view, it is said, of taking part in the proposed council of war.

THE PAST YEAR.

(From the European Times, 8th January.)

The year which has just closed was an eventful one in the history of the world, and more especially in the history of England. Never, within living memory, was the national spirit of the people of this country more depressed than at the opening of the year which has now lapsed into the past. Our brave army in the Crimea, after having gloriously fought and triumphed at the Alma and at Inkerman, were allowed to endure unheard-of privations at the seat of war,—exposed to hunger and cold, and without any of the necessary aids to protect them from the effects of an inhospitable climate. The accounts which every mail brought from the Black Sea were heart-rending, and so painfully coloured that those at home were at first incredulous as to their truth. All doubt at length disappeared and the indignation of the country was so universally expressed, the mismanagement was regarded as so unpardonable, that the representatives of the people drove Lord Aberdeen's Ministry from power; and then commenced that crusade for Administrative Reform which has acted as a salutary fillip to our statesmen. The accession of the Palmerston Government was marked by an energy which, although it did not atone for, compensated to some extent for previous remissness; and during the present winter the contrast in the British army in the East, as regards all those material comforts which were wanting in the first campaign, is so pleasant that criticism is silenced, and the necessities of the situation is fully met.

But a calamity which might, with proper foresight, have been easily guarded against, led naturally enough, to the consideration of the causes which produced it, and these were found to exist in the thoroughly effete, if not rotten condition of our public departments—in the system of aristocratic routine, which, however well adapted to times of peace, appeared during the exigencies of a great war in all their feebleness and deformity; and the result was the formation of Mr. Roebuck's Committee, which sat for several weeks, and received a body of evidence which will be invaluable as the nucleus of a new and healthier system when peace has been proclaimed, and when men's minds, now distracted by the varying phases of the war, shall have toned down to a cool consideration of the entire subject. The army and navy reformers have a powerful armoury in the facts which this committee collected; but it is due to Lord Palmerston's Government to say that many of the most crying evils have been already anticipated, and that a becoming recognition of the force of public opinion has been shown in many of these necessary changes.

It is amazing how quickly, when an evil is once recognised, the national instinct works its removal. We had been nearly forty years at peace, and except during short intervals we had not been involved in any very arduous struggle—nothing which the old machinery was not strong enough to sustain. But fighting shoulder by shoulder with the legions of France, the defects of our military system, as compared with theirs, became painfully apparent. This discovery was certainly not new, but circumstances had never before presented the fact so vividly to the eyes of the nation. Perhaps no change will ever render the two armies exactly analogous, for the mode of bringing soldiers together in the two countries and training them for the profession of arms is so essentially different that the contrast will always be marked; but enough has been shown *during the war* to convince us that we have much to learn, and the people will insist that it shall, as far as practical, be carried out.

With the military events of the year every one is acquainted. The siege of Sebastopol, whether considered with regard to the attack or the defence, will ever stand out as one of the most remarkable events in the annals of war. To deny to the Russians great skill, indomitable courage, and noble self reliance, would be to tarnish the glory of our own successes; but there never was in the history of a siege, efforts on both sides so determined and memorable. The victory came at length, after eleven months resistance, and with Sebastopol in our possession the fangs of the Russian wolf will be effectually pared during the next fifty years.

Not the least remarkable of the events of 1855 were the visits of the French and Sardinian Monarchs to England, and the return visit of Queen Victoria to the Court of the Tuileries. These pleasant reminiscences will have a great moral effect after the war has terminated, and cannot fail to be the means of bringing the family of nations into closer and more friendly intimacy.

A time of war is inevitably a time of monetary pressure; but the people have borne the additional taxation to which they have been subjected with exemplary patience—the strongest and most undeniable proof of the popularity of the struggle in which we are engaged; and although commerce is always a sufferer in these deadly struggles, our home and foreign trade has less acutely experienced the transition from a time of peace to one of hostilities than might have been expected. The next few days will decide whether the struggle is at an end or must be carried further. A peace at the present time on the terms offered to Russia would satisfy all the requirements for which the contest was undertaken; but it is, perhaps, too much to hope for in the present position of Russia.

The time is opportune with the opening of the New Year to offer to our readers our acknowledgments for past favours and support, and, with our compliments, to wish them many returns of the season.

The bridge of boats over the Rhine, at Mentz, was removed on the 3rd, as large masses of ice had begun to drift down the river.

RETURN OF THE IMPERIAL GUARD TO PARIS AND THEIR RECEPTION BY THE EMPEROR.

The entrance of the Imperial Guard into Paris, on Saturday, on their return from the Crimea, was the occasion of an outburst of military enthusiasm. The *Times'* correspondent thus describes the scene:

"Great preparations were made to give this remarkable *fete* all the solemnity which was due to it. Near the Place de la Bastille, at the entrance of the Boulevard Beaumarchais, a lofty triumphal arch was erected, coloured so as to represent a structure of red granite. On the freize of the monument were inscribed the words, '*A la gloire de l'armée d'Orient.*' A shield, with an azure field, bore in letters of gold the name of Sebastopol, and was encircled with various military emblems. On the summit were the Imperial arms, surrounded by a cluster of flags, and four golden eagles, with outspread wings, occupied the sides. Two gilt statues, representing Victory, appeared on the right and left of the two façades of the monument, and held in their hands crowns of laurel. On the freize were inscribed the names of different *corps de armee*: a bas relief, which adorned the arch, represented France and the muse of history. On the sides were inscribed the names of the principal battles fought and won against the Russians—namely, Bomarsund, Kertch, Kinburn, Sweaborg, Balaklava, Kamiesch, the Alma, Inkermann, Traktir, Koughil, the Malakoff, and Silistria. Four lofty poles, with oriflammes floating from the summit, were planted in front of the triumphal arch. The whole line of the Boulevards was adorned with flags and streamers, and at regular intervals Venetian masts supported trophies and shields, and immense banners, with the national colours, on which glittered, in gold, the initials of the Emperor and Empress, and inscriptions in honour of the victorious troops.

"At twelve o'clock the troops, who have been quartered for some days past in the environs of Paris, were massed in the Place de la Bastille, where their arrival was hailed by the most enthusiastic acclamations. Nothing could prevent the crowds from approaching those weather-beaten warriors, and the young and old gazed with some interest on those worn uniforms, the flags torn to ribands, the eagles here and there perforated with Russian bullets. Each one detailed to his neighbour the story of the part the battalion had taken in the campaign of the Crimea, and dwelt on the dangers they had braved, the privations they had suffered, and the glory they had won. At once the drums beat to arms, and the distant shout announced the approach of the Emperor, and in a few minutes his Majesty, preceded by the Guides, and followed by his brilliant staff and no less brilliant escort, entered the square in which the Pillar of July stands.

He was received at the Bastile by Marshal Magnan; and the expeditionary troops, having placed their *kepis* on the points of their bayonets, cheered him with deafening cries of "*Vive l'Empereur*," in which they were joined by the immense multitude which covered the Place de la Bastille and the adjoining Boulevard. The Emperor slowly rode before the lines of troops, returning to the centre, near the Pillar of July, 1830 and, the officers having drawn up round him, his Majesty delivered, in a firm and strong voice, the following address to the troops:

"Soldiers,—I have come to meet you as in other times the Roman Senate went to the gates of Rome to meet her victorious legions. I have come to tell you that you have deserved well of your country.

"My emotion is great, for with the happiness I feel at again seeing you are mingled painful regrets for those who are no more, and deep sorrow that I could not lead you on to battle.

"Soldiers of the Guard and soldiers of the Line, I bid you welcome.

"You all represent that army of the East whose courage and whose perseverance have invested with new lustre our eagles, and won for France the rank which is her due.

"The country, alive to all that is accomplished in the East, receive you with all the greater pride, that she estimates your efforts by the obstinate resistance of the enemy.

"I have recalled you, though the war be not determined, because it is only just to relieve in their turn, the regiments that have suffered most. Each will thus be able to take his share in glory, and the country, which maintains 600,000 soldiers, has an interest in maintaining in France a numerous and experienced army ready to march wheresoever necessity may require. Preserve, then, carefully, the habits of war, and fortify yourselves in the experience, you have already acquired. Hold yourselves in readiness to respond, if need be, to my appeal; but yet on this day forget the hardships of a soldier's life, return thanks to God for having spared you, and march proudly in the midst of your brethren in arms and your fellow-citizens whose acclamations await you."

After this address, not one word of which was lost by the troops, and which was received with the loudest acclamations, Marshal Magnan assumed the command of the Crimean corps, who formed into columns, and the *cortege* of the Emperor returned in the same order to the Place Vendome.

The whole of the troops were in heavy marching order, and were preceded by such of the wounded of each corps as were able to walk. As the regiments passed they were received with the loudest acclamations, and the ladies never ceased waving their handkerchiefs. As each commanding officer rode at the head of his corps he raised his sword and saluted the fair enthusiasts who welcomed them. Brigadier-General Cler, who distinguished himself as Colonel of the Zouaves; Brigadier-General Blanchard, late Colonel of the Grenadiers of the Guard, who was at the head of the Voltigeurs; and another commanding officer, whose pale and haggard features and mutilated arm told of severe wounds, were particularly remarked, and the greeting that met General Canrobert, who rode at the head of the division, was, it is superfluous to say of the heartiest kind. As the column passed along several of the people rushed in between the ranks to grasp the hand of some old friend, and whisper a word of welcome. The Zouaves came in for a great share of the enthusiasm. The *cortege* was closed by a crowd of men in blouses, who marched in military order, and followed the column to the place Vendome.

The troops from the Crimea, who made their entry into Paris on Saturday, were regaled the same evening by the soldiers of the garrison of the capital, who had received an extra allowance of money to enable them to exercise their hospitality.

The Paris correspondent of the *Globe* writes, of the Guards' entrance into the city:—"I have witnessed the conduct of the populace of Paris on many occasions of a widely opposite nature, but to my mind they never appeared so thoroughly Frenchmen—without reference to party—as yesterday. The speech of the Emperor is generally interpreted as a hint to the men to "keep their powder dry"—an interpretation which has nothing pacific in it."

THE NATIONAL REVENUE.

(From the Liverpool Standard, January 8.)

The statement of the return of the national income, with the several comparisons of increase or decrease, has formed a subject of great interest, not only from the dearth of almost any other, but from the insight it may afford into the probable requirements of the Chancellor of the Exchequer for the purposes of the war. With an Income tax more than doubled, and with all articles in general consumption bearing very high prices, it is a very natural enquiry how far these sacrifices have proved efficient, or what more we may be called upon to make. Is the continuance of the war to render necessary a still greater loan, and is the pressure of taxation to be rendered still heavier, by the stern necessity of the case? These are points which interest the tax-paying portion of the community, and call that attention to statistical tables and official returns which otherwise they might not receive.

From the statement just published, it appears that the increase of the revenue on the year just closed as compared with the preceding year, is no less than £8 133 396. A convincing proof of the elasticity of our resources, says the ministerial partisan; but, unfortunately for the correctness of the inference attempted to be drawn, it appears that, of this great apparent improvement, £6,517,526 is derived from the Income-tax, which was so largely increased last year; whilst the other items which make up the total increase are, Customs, £609,283; Excise, £861,771; Stamps, £4361; Crown Lands, £8944; and Miscellaneous, £325,608; there being a decrease of taxes £60,612, and Post-office £133,015. On the quarter's account there is a decrease on Customs, a small increase on Excise, a decrease on Stamps, and an increase on other items. The decline in Customs is, no doubt, owing to the falling off in the consumption of sugar; but the very small excess in Excise, notwithstanding the addition of 50 per cent. to the malt duty, serves to show that an augmentation of duties is not always an augmentation of the revenue. The income-tax is of course an exception, because it is difficult to evade its provisions; but where revenue depends on consumption, the advantage is very often questionable.

It will be observed by the statement, that the Post-office shows a falling-off on the year's account to a rather large amount; and though on the quarter there is a small increase, it is owing to the number of unstamped newspapers sent through the Post-office. But while this advance is only £16,038, the loss upon Stamps is no less than £91,400. So that the hobby which was wanted by no one was indulged in at a loss of nearly a quarter of a million on the half year.

Upon the whole, however, there is perhaps more reason to be satisfied than otherwise with the state of the National finances. Abundant evidence is afforded that, notwithstanding high prices and the necessary depressing effect upon consumption, the decline has been upon the whole comparatively trifling. The returns published by the Board of Trade show that the influence of the war upon our foreign commerce has been very slight; and this view is further confirmed by the statement of the National Revenue to which we have referred.

Return of French Troops from the Crimea.—Marseilles, December 12.—Troops continue to return in large numbers from the army in the Crimea. The American clipper Titan entered the port this afternoon, having on board 1150 men of various regiments whose period of service has expired, and who have received their discharge. They cheered heartily as the ship entered the harbour. The Titan sailed from Kamiesch on the 13th of November; Constantinople, the 16th; and Malta, the 19th. Notwithstanding a rough and tedious passage, there is not a sick man on board. The American clipper Edward Stringer arrived yesterday, with 1000 men of the 50th Regiment of the line. They are in good health, but they appear to have been severely worked, and not over fed. The British steamer City of Washington arrived from Kamiesch on Sunday last, with the staff and 750 rank and file of the 97th Regiment of Infantry. The 97th is one of the regiments which suffered most severely during the siege of Sebastopol. When they marched through Marseilles on Monday, and displayed their colours, riddled with Russian shot, they were loudly cheered by the people.

Representation of Lincoln.—Mr. Charles Seely has withdrawn himself as a candidate for the representation vacant by the death of Colonel Sibthorp. The late colonel's eldest son, Major Sibthorp, now stands alone, and no doubt will be returned without opposition.

A despatch from Marseilles says:—"The weather has been frightful in the Black Seas. The Cairo has just arrived thence. Twelve merchantmen, of various nations, have been wrecked at the Sulina mouth of the Danube."

Professor Owen, F.R.S.—This distinguished naturalist has just received the decoration of the Legion of Honor, in which order he holds the rank of Chevalier. This mark of consideration from our gallant ally must be as gratifying to the council of the College of Surgeons as it is, no doubt, to the learned Hunterian Professor.

Lord Ampthill.—Baron Parke has been presented with a peerage, and has chosen the above title.

It is stated that Mr. Mitchell gives Mme. Goldschmidt Lind £500 sterling for each concert in which she sings. Mme. Goldschmidt is also likely to sing in the English provinces, under an arrangement with Mr. Mitchell.

The Bishop of London.—His lordship is better. All apprehension of immediate danger had ceased. We understand his lordship's intellect is as clear as ever it was, but it is feared, as a consequence of his last attack, that he will entirely lose the use of one arm and leg.

The American President's Forthcoming Message.—A private communication from Washington enables us to anticipate the substance of this important State document, which will probably be received in London on Monday or Tuesday next. The message, in adverting to the great contest now going on in Europe, will assure the citizens of the Union that Government, abiding by the maxim of Washington, have refrained from intermeddling in the affairs of Europe, and avoided "entangling alliances." In reference to the disputes with the United Kingdom, it will announce that the misunderstanding with regard to the affairs of Central America has unhappily not yet been adjusted, although there is every confidence that the good sense of the people of both countries may enable the Governments ultimately to arrive at that much-desired result. With regard to the reinforcement of the West India squadron, it will state that the British Government has explained to the American Minister at their Court that the object of the reinforcement was the protection of the West India Islands and of British merchantmen, against privateers, it having been reported that vessels were fitting out in some of the American ports to sail in this capacity, under a neutral flag. The correspondence on the subject is still carried on, but with every prospect of being brought to a satisfactory conclusion. The message will recommend improvements in the military organisation of the State, and direct the formation of a staff for purposes of discipline and practice in different parts of the Union. This will be commended, as much from considerations of internal security as of external defence. The message will reprobate all attempts at fillibustering, and threaten with punishment those who may be taken while engaged in such unlawful expeditions.—*Morning Advertiser.*

ARRIVAL OF THE BISHOP OF MELBOURNE.

(From the Argus, April 3.)

This morning, at an early hour, a large party of the clergy of Melbourne, together with a numerous assemblage of ladies and gentlemen, left the Sandridge Pier in the Black Eagle steamboat, which had been specially chartered to proceed to the Heads and meet the Walmer Castle, on board of which the Bishop of Melbourne was. The object of the party was to testify their respect for the diocesan of Melbourne, and congratulate him on the prosperous event of his voyage to England, and his safe re-arrival in the colony. The clergymen present were the Very Rev. the Dean of Melbourne, the Rev. Dr. Cairns, the Rev. Messrs. Hearn, Guinness, Chase, Perks, J. Barlow, R. Barlow, — Darling, Baiden, Taylor, Cummings, Beecher, Jennings, and Wood. The members of the laity present were—The Right Worshipful the Mayor of Melbourne, Messrs. A. Beckett, Hodgson, Greeves, and M'Mahon, M.L.C.'s; Messrs. Macarthur, W. Hull, S. Martin, Jacomb, Courtney, Simpson, and others.

After about an hour's run the Walmer Castle was boarded by the party. His Lordship the Bishop, was on the quarter-deck, and shook each of his visitors by the hand as they came up, evincing a most lively satisfaction at the mark of respect and esteem shown to him, and at the presence of so many well-known faces. After a short interval spent in conversation,

Mr. Simpson, addressing the Bishop, said,—My Lord, I and my fellow-colonists with me desire to express our gratification at, and congratulate you upon, your safe return. We are gratified beyond measure at the cordial reception which we hear you have met with at home, and altogether at your prosperous career since you have been away. We are most happy to receive you amongst us again, and hope that you may long be spared to continue in the career you have so well carried out hitherto.

Three cheers were given for his Lordship by the company assembled.

The Bishop replied as follows: Mr. Simpson and gentlemen, you cannot expect me to address you at length on such an occasion as the present. I heartily thank you for the kind reception you have given me, which is in accordance with all the kindnesses I have received from the first moment of my landing in Victoria some eight years ago. Dear as England is to me, and delightful as it has been to meet again so many near relatives and old friends in our fatherland, I assure you that it is with no unwilling disposition I return to you again. Most happy shall I be to resume my usual duties amongst you, and renew those friendships of which I trust I my say I have formed many in this country. It has been a great gratification to me to receive, from time to time, both from the Dean and my registrar, Mr. A'Beckett—such satisfactory intelligence respecting the diocese. It has afforded me the greatest gratification to hear from time to time of the progress of the diocese, and, if I may use the expression, of the general order which prevailed. I need hardly say—and I may truly say—that it shall be my earnest endeavour to do all that lies in my power both for the general welfare of the country and more particularly for that which is the foundation of all national well-being—the cause of the progress of religion and piety throughout the land. I see here many friends—brethren in the ministry, who are not directly connected with me, although I am sure they unite with us in heart. I heartily and earnestly trust that harmony may always prevail amongst us, and those who truly love the Lord Jesus Christ, and throughout the colony of Victoria, I again heartily thank you for your kindness.

Shortly after the address the party re-embarked on board the Eagle, and giving three cheers to the Bishop were again conveyed to Sandridge. His Lordship remained on board the Walmer Castle.

The Bishop was accompanied from England by the Rev Mr. Homan, a gentleman about to enter the University in Victoria.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT.—Saturday.

Sitting as in Banco.

Before the Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Dickinson, and Mr. Justice Milford.

CERTIFICATES.

The certificates of discharge granted by the Chief Commissioner to Robert Hector Paulovitch, Robert M'Dougall, George Curtis, and Thomas James M'Clelland, were confirmed by this court. The certificate of the last named insolvent had been originally suspended for four months, but this term had expired.

ESTATE OF BARBIER AND ABZILIER.

A plan of distribution in this estate was confirmed, shewing a first dividend of 4s 6d in the pound.

NIXON V. ABERCROMBIE.

The rule nisi for compulsory sequestration herein, was made absolute upon the motion of Mr. Pring, no cause being shewn against it.

FITZPATRICK V. SHIELDS.

This was a rule nisi for a compulsory sequestration wherein the rule was supported by Mr. Holroyd, and cause was shown against it by Mr. Stephen.

The ground upon which the sequestration was sought was, that the defendant had failed to point out property by which a writ of execution upon a claim of £382 (balance of a larger claim for £700) could be satisfied. There was a good deal of evidence and discussion of a technical character as to the service of notice, &c. The case, however, turned chiefly upon the testimony of the defendant himself, who was examined. From this it appeared that the only property which he was in a position to point out, was a slab hut and claim upon a gold field, on which he could not fix any present tangible value, although he had formerly, when the gold field was the place of residence of a larger number of diggers, been in receipt of £1 per week rent for it.

Their Honors made the rule absolute.

IN RE WILLIAM BARRY.

Mr. Holroyd moved, upon notice, for the payment to a mortgage creditor (Mr. Fitzgerald) of a mortgage loan of money in the hands of the official assignee.

Mr. Stephen shewed cause.

The applicant having taken the novel precautions of registry, &c., had left the mortgagor in possession. But this mortgaged property having been put up for sale by the sheriff, the mortgagee became the purchaser. The mortgagor being insolvent, the proceeds of this sale passed to the hands of the official assignee. The mortgagee now claimed to have this money restored to him, upon the ground that the property, and consequently the proceeds of it also, were his own. This was resisted, upon two grounds; first, that the applicant had made his purchase with a full knowledge of the facts, and was consequently stopped from setting up his claim *now*; secondly, that the mortgagor, having been suffered to remain in possession as reputed owner of the mortgaged property, such property must, for the purposes of the present question, be regarded as the mortgagor's own.

The Court refused the application.

ESTATE OF JOHN ROSSITER.

This was an application by rule nisi, calling upon the official assignee to show cause why he should not pay a dividend of £120 to Mr. A. Dreutler, upon certain bills of exchange which had been mislaid by the claimant, but the amount of which had been proved subject to theft after production.

Mr. Broadhurst supported the rule, and Mr. Wise showed cause against it.

Although the bills themselves had not been actually produced, a sufficient indemnity was tendered. It was contended, that without an actual production of the bills the order would be unfulfilled, and the claim unproved. It was urged, however, on the other hand that by giving this indemnity the requirements of this Court would be substantially complied with, and that unless the claim was admitted upon this condition, the creditor would be wholly without remedy although his debt was admitted and sworn to by insolvent in his schedule.

The Court made the rule absolute.

GREENWOOD V. ANDERSON.

This was an application by rule nisi to compel specific performance of a contract for the sale of land.

Mr. Blake appeared in support of the rule, and Mr. Pring shewed cause.

The applicant had purchased from the respondent a fifty acre farm, in the county of Cumberland, for a sum of £150, respondent agreeing to pay all arrears of quit rent. The affidavits as to the extent to which this agreement had been complied with, were directly conflicting. On the one hand it was sworn that the grant was not handed over with the rest of the papers said to be contained in a tin case, which was taken by Mr. J. G. B. Rogers the purchaser's conveyancer. On the other hand it was sworn with equal positiveness, that the grant was placed before Mr. Rogers, and was by him carried away, not in the tin case, but in his bag. Respondent had, he said, been unable at first to pay the quit rent, because he had not the number of the grant. Latterly, however, it *had* been paid. He had refused to execute a conveyance which had been tendered to him because it contained a covenant to produce this grant, but he was ready and willing to execute any deed without this covenant.

It was averred that the deed tendered contained no such covenant, and applicants offered to prove this by the production of the deed itself, and its identification by Mr. Rogers. This proof was, after some discussion, admitted and given. The deed did not in fact contain any covenant for the production of the grant, but in a covenant for further assurance there was a special exception, binding respondent to pay for a certified copy of the grant because of the original having been lost by him.

The Court reserved judgment.

EVANS V. MASTERS AND ANOTHER.

This was a motion by rule nisi against Messrs. Masters and Young, magistrates of Tamworth, to set aside a conviction by them of the present applicant, and to compel the payment of the costs of so doing by these gentlemen.

It appeared that the applicant had done some work by contract, for which he had been paid, the work having been first surveyed. Subsequently, however, it was urged that this work was done badly, and proceedings having been taken against applicant upon this ground, the justices had sentenced him to imprisonment of which he suffered seven weeks, having only been relieved by these proceedings.

No cause was shewn, but as it appeared the magistrates had had notice,

Their Honors made the rule absolute, and awarded costs against the magistrates. They had, doubtless, meant to act rightly, but this was so gross a misinterpretation of the law, that the applicant had a right to receive at their hands the costs of obtaining justice.

Business for the Week.

The sittings of the Central Criminal Court will commence this morning.

Two judges will sit every day except Friday and Saturday.

The primary judge will sit for Equity business on Thursday.

Three judges will sit for the hearing of Equity appeals on Friday.

Three judges will sit on Saturday, for the disposal of Insolvency and other banco business.

To the Editor of the Sydney Morning Herald.

Sir,—My affections are animated with the pure and prevailing spirit of patriotism, and I participate largely with the small boys, in wishing "that the elections would be always;" Penrith sometimes, now, does look a little frisky. The exuberant vitality which manifests itself, by inducing some of our ardent politicians, under the combined influence of brandy and patriotism, to contribute to the amusement of the public is exhilirating, and is intensely appreciated by a people of our slow-coach equanimity. It is rather a libel on the "enlightened aged in which we live," the way in which some of our aspiring candidates say their electioneering creeds, about the New Constitution, railways, two-thirds clause, education, and the lands; like stupid school-boys that don't know their lessons. Their speaking is enough to raise Murray and Walker from their graves, put them into fits, and send them back again. They have every reason to advocate the support and extension of educational establishments, for they themselves make patent the urgent requirement for schools, for the education of candidates to represent the people.

Our census collectors were tried for their patience to day, and sentenced, as usual, to whistle for their pay. One most worshipful J.P., who occupied more than a fair share of the limited accommodation of our Bench, and who illustrated his plethoric and fraternal affinity to the sun, by irradiating an unpleasant amount of caloric, stated that one collector had omitted one hundred and fifty of the "capite censi." Ultimately, however, it turned out that either his worship, or a few of the "capite censi," I forget which, were carry on the wrong side of a fence. After which the proceedings terminated, as those proceedings usually do, by most of the people making the best of their way home to dinner.

Yours, &c.,
TALLYHO.

Penrith, 31st March, 1856.

COOK AND WESTMORELAND ELECTION.

We have not received the full returns for this election at present, but we are informed, on good authority, that Messrs. Martin and Jamison are returned by a considerable majority.

At Wilberforce, at half-past 3, on the polling day, the polling stood:—

Martin	69
Jamison	55
Arkins	25

From the feeling evinced at Hartley and Penrith we believe it is probable that this proportion has been pretty well maintained throughout the election.

Sydney Choral Society.—Owing to the extremely and suddenly unfavourable state of the weather, on Thursday evening last, the open night of the Sydney Choral Society was not so effective an affair as might have been anticipated, both from the character of the programme and the amount of additional energy which has recently been infused into its arrangements. Many very useful members were unavoidably absent, and the committee, therefore (we think wisely) decided upon a repetition of the performance on Wednesday next, the 9th instant, when we have no doubt a numerous audience will testify the interest felt in this most excellent society. We cannot refrain from noticing the extremely effective performance of the obligato trumpet accompaniment to Handel's fine song, "Let the bright Seraphim," and the air "From Mighty Kings," very effectively rendered by Miss F. Harris. We understand that Madame Anna Bishop has most kindly consented to enhance the attraction of the next open night by singing Haydn's beautiful air from the Creation, "With verdure clad."

Wool.—We have no new feature to notice in the wool market this week; the demand for low foreign wools of most descriptions is pretty brisk, and prices firm, with very limited stocks of most sorts. Our public sales are fixed to commence on the 15th instant, when about 10,000 bales of sundry descriptions will be brought forward, consisting of about 7000 bales East India, and 3000 low foreign wools; and, in the interim, we do not expect any large amount of business will be done. Imports for the week:—2575 ballots Peruvian, 424 bales East India, 776 Australian, 267 Mediterranean, 115 Portugal, 22 Irish, and 2 coastwise. Total, 1881.—*Liverpool Standard* January 8.

Attack by a Bullock.—Between five and six o'clock on Friday afternoon Robert Dobbie, a labourer employed in laying down water piping on Newtown road, was attacked while at work by an infuriated bullock, who knocked him down and with one of his horns inflicted a rather extensive wound in his abdomen. Dr. Gray was sent for, who sewed up the wound. We are glad to be informed that Dobbie is not considered to be in any danger. It was not ascertained to whom the bullock belonged.

A German Newspaper.—The first number of a German Newspaper was issued on Saturday, under the title "*Die Australische Deutsche Zeitung*." The publication is small, being only four demy folio pages. The specimen is good, and will no doubt improve. We see no reason why newspapers, in any and every language, should not be published in Sydney, if persons can be found sufficient to give them support; and hence we hail this German publication with sincere pleasure. So long as it is conducted agreeably to the interests and welfare of the colony, it will have our cordial sympathy.

Magisterial Inquiry.—An inquiry of this character was held before Mr M'Lerie, on the 3rd instant, at the house of Mr. James Sullivan, licensed victualler, touching the death of William Carr, then lying dead at the North Shore. William Wheeler, stated in evidence that the deceased had been in his father's employ; that on the previous day, about one o'clock, he saw deceased coming down the road from the direction of the church on horseback, riding slowly; that a boy on horseback was following him at a canter, and, whilst in the act of passing, caused deceased's horse to start; a bullock's yoke which deceased had in front immediately fell to the ground, and caused his horse to run away and buck jump away violently; when near a gutter on the road the deceased's horse stumbled, and deceased fell off and thus sustained the injuries of which he died. Finding accordingly.—Another inquiry was held on Saturday last, at the Trafalgar Inn, Newtown, relative to the death of Christina Wilson, then lying dead in the vicinity. John Wilson, her husband, was brought up charged with having caused her death. It appeared from the evidence of the daughter, Susan Wilson, that on Thursday afternoon her mother complained of illness and pain in her chest, which she had experienced for some time past, though she was not obliged to keep her bed. On Tuesday last her father and mother quarrelled, and blows were interchanged, the former hitting the latter on the forehead with his hand, from the effects of which she fell, though witness believed the principal cause was intoxication, as her mother had been drinking; the result of the blow was the blacking of both eyes, but deceased never complained of anything but a pain in the chest after Tuesday; she was up and attending to her domestic duties all day on Wednesday; she was in the habit of taking as her usual diet beef tea, and she had some between Tuesday and the time of her death. William Smith Wilson corroborated the foregoing testimony, merely adding that whilst the deceased was laid up ill, she handed him a summons which charged her with assaulting her husband. The document was produced. Mr. Russell, surgeon, stated that he, in company with Schryner, had made a *post mortem* examination, and had come to the conclusion that the deceased died from *gastro enteritis* and pre-existing disease, occasioned, most probably, by habits of intemperance. His Worship found accordingly.

The United Teachers' Association.—On Saturday afternoon the Rev. Mr. Boag, in pursuance of arrangement, delivered an interesting lecture to a numerous meeting of the members of the above Association, held in the Presbyterian School-room, Pitt-street South. The discourse, which we shall probably publish at an early opportunity, had a general reference to the objects for which the Association was formed to promote, namely, the moral elevation of the teachers, and the advancement of education in all its branches. At the conclusion of the lecture it was proposed and carried, that the members should meet weekly for the purpose of discussing, and thus deriving mutual instruction, with regard to the several branches of education usually taught in our schools. It was further agreed that the first meeting should take place on Thursday next. Although the immediate object is increased efficiency in the teachers, and in the ordinary modes of teaching, the grand and ultimate object is the devising and adopting some system of education which shall meet with universal acceptance.

Messrs. Cohen and Harbottle request us to direct the attention of toy merchants, music sellers, and others, to their sales this day, of pictures, vases, flutinas, accordeons, and an extensive assortment of French goods, at the Bank Auction Rooms at 11 o'clock precisely.—Adv.

HUNTER RIVER DISTRICT.

(From Saturday's Maitland Mercury.)

Suspicion of Stabbing a Mare.—Matthew Peck appeared before the bench, at West Maitland, on Thursday, upon suspicion of stabbing a mare, the property of James M'Mahon, at Rosebrook. From the evidence it appeared that the complainant and defendant were repeatedly quarrelling, and generally after each quarrel complainant had a horse stabbed; they had been quarrelling in this instance, and in two days after the mare was found stabbed in the bush, about a mile from the defendant's house; Peck had been seen to go in that direction. The bench committed the defendant to take his trial at the next Quarter Sessions, allowing bail, himself in £80 and two sureties in £40 each.

Presentation.—On Friday evening two ladies of his congregation presented the Rev. R. Chapman with a purse containing £53 6s., collected by them from some few of his parishioners and others in token of their friendly feeling towards him.

Sudden Death.—On Thursday an inquest was held before the coroner, at the Maitland Hospital, on the body of William Dillon, aged thirty-three years. On the 17th of March, Dillon was brought by a man named Fleming to Mr. Eckford's public-house. He wished to be recommended to the hospital, as suffering from an affection of the throat. He had come down from the Big River, and had caught cold when sheepwashing. Mr. Eckford gave him a note, and he was admitted to the hospital. Dr. M'Cartney attended him, and he appeared to be steadily improving. Mr. Riley visited him about seven o'clock in the evening of 1st April, when he appeared pretty well. After that he said to a fellow patient, that he felt so well that he could dance a hornpipe. Shortly after he was seized with a spitting of blood, and expired. His death was quite unexpected. The jury returned a verdict of—Died by the visitation of God.

District Electioneering Movement.—On Monday 7th, the polling for Durham takes place. On Thursday 10th, the polling for Gloucester and Macquarie takes place. On Friday, the 11th, the polling for Phillip, Brisbane, and Bligh takes place. On the 15th the polling for Clarence and Darling Downs takes place. On the 16th the polling for Liverpool Plains and Gwydir takes place. And on the 17th the polling for Northumberland and Hunter, and for New England and Macleay, takes place.

MARRIAGE.

At Surry Hills, on the 3rd instant, by the Rev. Mr. Slatyer, George Wall, of Wellingrove, New Zealand, to Sarah, second daughter of Mr. Henry Hulbert, late of England.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of the late Mr. JOHN STOKES are respectfully requested to attend his funeral. The procession to move from his late residence, Camperdown, this day at 3 o'clock, p.m., precisely.
WALTER and REUBEN THOMAS, undertakers, King-street West.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of Mr. MURPHY are respectfully requested to attend the funeral of his late departed wife ANN. The procession to move from his residence, corner of Kent and Market streets, THIS DAY, at 3 o'clock p.m. precisely. WALTER and REUBEN THOMAS, undertakers, King-street West.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE UNITED PASTORAL DISTRICTS OF LACHLAN AND LOWER DARLING.—Gentlemen,—I beg again to offer myself as a candidate for your suffrages.

As so short a time has elapsed since I last laid before you an exposition of my political opinions, I should not now have trespassed upon your attention, but for the fact that in the interval a very considerable number of names has been added to the roll of those who then returned me in so triumphant a manner.

Respecting then that matter which now forms the gist of every political address—the New Constitution—I stated to you before that, approving generally of its principles, I was prepared to give it a fair trial. I have since seen no reason to alter my views on this head, but, as a matter of course, should it, when properly tested, be found in any point defective, I shall be ready, as a man of common sense, to lend my aid to correct such error; it is but right, however, for me here to say that in one especial particular it is utterly impossible that I can ever consent to any alteration or modification, and that is, the proposed distribution of the representation. Gentlemen,—there is in this colony no manufacturing interest, great or small. Sydney and our other large towns have done, and can do nothing whatever for their own existence; they are but emanations from the general industry of the rural districts; they batten on the sweat of the hard working interior; and it would be monstrous indeed if in addition to all the wealth they have contrived to absorb and accumulate from the thews and sinews of rustic labour, they should be able to procure the advantage of throwing the expenses attendant upon their own protection, external and internal, their own decoration and luxurious comfort upon the inland districts—yet such iniquitous substitution will inevitably take place, should the representation of Sydney and the other towns be enlarged—in fact on this point the views of the advocates for such enlargement have never been concealed. Against any such change then in the present representative scheme, believing that it would be fraught with ruin to those portions of the colony in which I feel most interest, I steadfastly set my face.

I believe that the progress of the colony at large depends in a great measure on the facility with which land may be obtained, that such facility has not hitherto existed, at least in a proper degree, those who have condescended to enquire into the matter are well aware is to be attributed to the inefficiency of the Survey Department, and not, as has been alleged, for the sake of getting up a cry to the squatting system. Important reforms are now taking place in that Department, but I will at all times keep a jealous eye upon its management. I shall be prepared to insist upon large anticipatory surveys, extensive commonage under proper provisions for your towns, and the abolition of the system of selling crown lands by auction. I would give to all the right of selection at the upset price.

The possession of land, however, in the distant interior will benefit the holder but little, hardworking though he be, unless cheap and rapid means of transit be afforded for the articles he may produce; and to this end I promise to do all that in me lies to promote the extension of railways throughout the length and breadth of the colony.

Feeling satisfied that the religious establishments of the country can never be supported by private subscription alone—that left to the tender mercies of Voluntaryism the ministers of the various denominations must starve, I am an advocate for continued State support for Ecclesiastical purposes, such support to be from time to time increased as the exigencies of the country may require.

Deeply interested in the cause of Education, I shall be ready to give my vote for the support of both the present recognised systems, trusting most sincerely that before long some scheme may be devised for their coalition. In short, I shall be prepared for a liberal expenditure for these two last most important purposes. For Railways, and for the extension of the higher Judicial Courts into all the principal localities of the Interior, I shall likewise be ready at all times to provide: in everything else I undertake to be most rigidly economical; I shall be prepared in fact, for any degree of retrenchment that may be proposed, it being far better in my opinion, that the colony should suffer any amount of temporary inconvenience that may result from a trenchant curtailment of the public expenditure, than be subjected to what otherwise seems inevitable,—the curse of direct taxation.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
WILLIAM MACLEAY, Junior.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
Capital—Two Millions.
Reduction of Twenty-five per cent. on Premiums.
Present Rates of Premiums.
Class 1. Brick or stone buildings, slated, metal, or shingled roofs, occupied as dwelling or counting-houses only, from 2s. 3d. to 5s. 9d. per cent. per annum.
Class 2. Brick or stone buildings, slated, metal, or shingled roofs, occupied for storing merchandise, or for purposes of trade, from 3s. 9d. to 8s. per cent. per annum.
Household furniture, and non-hazardous good, the same rate as the buildings in which they are deposited.
Hazardous goods and trades, 2s. to 6s. per cent. extra.
Special risks according to arrangement.
Losses adjusted and paid in Sydney.
SMITH, CROFT, and CO., agents.
Sydney, 31st December, 1855.

FOR SALE, a first-rate 12-horse power Portable Steam Engine, with tubular boiler, and a quantity of useful spur gearing and melleable iron shafting. If detached from its wheels, would make an excellent ferry boat engine, as it is fitted with patent link motion for working either way. For further particulars apply to J. N. OXLEY, Rickham.

A HOUSE to LET, pleasantly situated, opposite the Flagstaff, No. 16, Upper Fort-street, with four rooms, attic, and detached kitchen, lately thoroughly painted. For particulars apply to Mrs. N. S. DUNN, No. 12, Castlereagh-street South.

COAL DEPOT, Commercial Wharf, King-street.—THOMAS CROFT and SON, having laid in a large stock of the A. A. Company's best Newcastle Coal, are prepared to supply their friends and the public on the most reasonable terms. N.B. Orders by post punctually executed.

HUGH CHANNEY, Land Surveyor and General Land Agent, No. 4, Jamison-street. Orders for surveys in town or country will be attended to with care and promptitude. Land bought or sold on commission.

FOR SALE, a first-rate Bull and Terrier. Apply to C. H. WILLIAMS, 112, George-street North.

PEW CUSHIONS and HASSOCKS, of every size and quality, made to order by R. A. STACE, 15, Bathurst-street.

BELLE VUE HALL, Kent-street South.—Miss WARDLEY'S Establishment for the education of Young Ladies. Terms moderate, and the quarter to commence at the entrance of pupils.

Unreserved Sale of Horses.
MR. JAMES S. RYAN has received instructions from Mr Thomas Wade, of the Crockwell, to sell by auction, without reserve, on THURSDAY, 10th instant, noon, at Mr. John Harris' inn, Gold Diggers' Arms, Western Road, half way beween Penrith and Parramatta,
20 head of horses, consisting of mares, colts, and fillies, some of which are broken to saddle and harness; they are in first-rate condition—they must be sold.
Purchasers would do well to attend this sale.
Observe, THURSDAY, 10th instant, noon.
Terms at sale.

CAMPERDOWN.—Mr. JAMES DOLE, Chemist, will receive subscribers to the Sydney Morning Herald, at £1 per quarter, and deliver their papers at their own houses.

WEST MAITLATD.—Advertisements for the Sydney Morning Herald will be received by Mr. R. BLAIR, bookseller and stationer, West Maitland. Mr. Blair will supply the Herald at £1 per quarter.

LONGBOTTOM, CONCORD, and HOMEBUSH.—Mr. P. M'GRATH, Longbottom, Agent for the Sydney Morning Herald, whose receipt will be sufficient, is authorised to receive all subscriptions for the above districts. Subscriptions, £1 per quarter.

SYDNEY MORNING HERALD.—NORTH SHORE.—Mr. WILLIAM DAVEY, boot and shoemaker, near the Old Commodore, North Shore, will supply the above journal at £1 per quarter. Single copies, 6d. Advertisements received.

SYDNEY MORNING HERALD.—Parties desirous of subscribing to the above journal, in the neighbourhood of Brickfield-hill, will be supplied by Mr. T. LUSTY, 356, Brickfield-hill, at £1 per quarter.
CASH ADVERTISEMENTS will be received by Mr. LUSTY up to 7 o'clock in the evening.

SYDNEY MORNING HERALD.—CASH TERMS OF ADVERTISING:

Two lines	One shilling.
Four ditto	Two shillings.
Six ditto	Three shillings.
Eight ditto	Four shillings.

And 3d. (three-pence) per line for every additional line, for each insertion.
Subscription—£4 per annum, in advance.
*** All advertisements under six lines will be charged 3s. if booked to advertiser's account.

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